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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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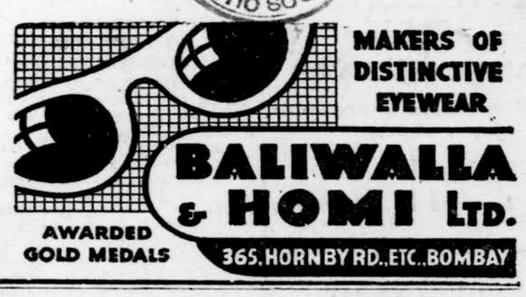

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ONWARD WITH FAITH & COURAGE!

Nation's Leaders Tell The People: The Best Is Yet To Be

NEW DELHI, August 14,

STRIKING a note of cheer in their messages on the second anniversary of the Independence Day, the leaders of the nation have counselled the people to have faith and courage and adhere to the path shown by the Father of the Nation.

The Governor-General said, "people do not realise how much more fortunate we are in our resources and in the conditions in which we live than many other people among the nations of the world. Our men and women are not less honest than men and women in other parts of the world. Nothing is gained by depression and by needless self-abasement. Confidence is the foundation of achievement."

The Prime Minister, after drawing attention to the food problem, stated: "Let us, therefore, each one of us, devote ourselves to the immediate work before us. Out of this work will come a larger measure of co-operation in a common effort and that co-operation will result in the solution of many other problems. If we hold fast to the anchor of our faith, all will be well with us. That means remembering always the message of the Father of the Nation, and the democratic ideals so eloquently expressed in the Preamble of the new constitution."

The Deputy Prime Minister, who is now undergoing medical treatment in Bombay, said: "If we reflect deeper on the problems that face us,...I find no room for despair or despondency If for a moment we reflect on the problems which we have successfully faced, the difficulties which we have effectively countered and the obligations which we have faithfully discharged, I have no doubt we shall see rays of light which would penetrate through the gloom which surrounds us and would fill us with hope and courage."

(Details on page 10)

ON THE AIR TONIGHT

NEW DELHI, August 14, (PTI): All India Radio, Delhi will broadcast tomorrow August 15) at 8-30 p.m. excerpts from the Prime Minister's speech at the flag-hoisting ceremony at Red Fort and the Deputy Prime Minister's recorded message to the nation. The programme will be relayed by all regional stations of All India Radio.

Karachi Goes Gay

KARACHI, August 14 (UP1).—Karachi went gay today in celebration of Pakistan's second independence anniversary.

While guns merrily boomed, people of Karachi woke up this morning to find their city gaily decorated and thousands of men, women and children began craning out their necks from windows and housetops to catch a glimpse of the units of the Pakistan armed forces parading through principal streets of the city.

The Governor-General, Khwaja Nazimuddin, early in the morning took salute at the march past of Pakistan's three armed services. Prayers for the stability and well-being of Pakistan were offered in all the mosques, temples and churches throughout the city.

Begum Khwaja Nazimuddin distributed sweets to patients in the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

Leaflets with the Governor-General's "Independence Day" message were dropped on the capital by planes of Pakistan Air Force.

Greetings have been received from the President of the United States, the British Prime Minister, and the Governments of Argentine, Spain and many other countries.

FIVE SOUTH INDIAN POETS HONOURED

MADRAS, Aug. 14 (PTI): Five noted poets of South India were awarded Poet Laureateships by the Governor of Madras, Maharaja of Bhavanagar at a special Darbar at Rajaji Hall this evening.

They are: Mr. Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil) Mr. S. C. Venkata Sastri (Telugu), Mr. Vallathol Naravana Menon (Malayalam), Mr. M. Govinda Pai (Kannada) and Mr. K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastri (Sanskrit).

This is the first time that Poet Laureatships have been awarded by any provincial government so far in India.

A large and distinguished gathering including the Premier and other Ministers judges of the High Court and prominent officials attended the function.

All Eyes On Flag

NEW DELHI, August 14 (PTI): Thousands of people from nearby villages have arrived here for the ceremony of the unfurling of the national flag at the historic Red Fort by Pandit Nehru tomorrow.

They are squatting in front of the Red Fort which has been decorated with buntings and national flags. Barbed wires have been fixed round the Fort to control the traffic.

Bengal Police Chief For Chandernagore

CALCUTTA, August 14 (PTI).—The West Bengal Government has, it is learnt, deputed Mr. B. Sen, Superintendent of Police, Hooghly District, to take charge of the Police Department at Chandernagore on behalf of the Chandernagore Administrative Council.

Mr. Sen left for Chandernagore this morning.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE IS NOT ENOUGH

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SETH SHANTI PRASAD JAIN, Chairman.

P. P. GUPTA, General Manager.

The Citizens Remember

BOMBAY, Sunday.

BOMBAY ushered in the third year of India's freedom at midnight with subdued rejoicings. There were no illuminations, no fanfare, no ebullient scenes that marked the occasion one day two years ago Nevertheless, a feeling of satisfaction at what had been achieved during the last two years was prevalent everywhere.

The city had made abundant preparations for the great day. By nightfall, and even before that, the Tricolour was conspicuous on thousands of buildings. There was dancing and merry-making in clubs till late in the night.

The highlight of to-night's programme was a torchlight procession organised by the Congress Seva Dal. About 200 volunteers, started from the Victoria Gardens corner at 8 p.m. carrying placards and shouting slogans. They crossed the Byculla Bridge, and traversing the length of the labour area ended at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

When the procession halted, a lady Congress worker in a brief address explained the significance of the day and exhorted them all to be loyal to the land of their birth.

19 KILLED, 11 INJURED IN EXPLOSION

MADURA, August 14 (PTI): Nineteen persons were killed and eleven seriously injured as a result of an explosion in a fireworks factory yesterday at Viswanathapuram, 40 miles from here.

The explosion, which occurred while chemicals were being mixed for the manufacture of fireworks, brought the whole roof down on the factory's 30 employees. Rescue workers dug out the trapped men, but only 11 were found alive and with serious injuries

PLANE CRASHES IN THE ANDES

32 People Killed

BOGOTA (Colombia) August 14 (PTI-Reuter): Thirty-two people—28 passengers and three crew—were killed yesterday when their plane crashed in the Andes, it was learned today.

The disaster occurred near Bojaca, where the peaks are nearly always hidden by mist.

The plane, a Douglas DC—3 belonging to the Colombian National Line Saeta, left Bogota for Ibague, capital of Tolima Province, some 200 miles away yesterday afternoon.

West German Elections

FRANKFURT, August 14 (PTI-Reuter).—Only about two in every three-West Germans thought it worth while, today, to go to the polls to elect the first free German Government since 1933.

It was election day for the first Government for a West-German Republic and there were no incidents.

NINE CHETTIARS ARRESTED

Charge Of Helping Malaya Bandits

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14 (PTI).—Nine prominent members of the Chettiar community in Malaya were arrested at Malacca on Friday for alleged payment of large sums of "protection money" to bandits, cables K. N. Ramanathan, PTI representative in Malaya.

The arrested persons include Mr. P. C. L. Annamalai Chettiar, member of the Malacca Settlement Council.

The Chief Police Officer of Malacca stated that this was one of many drastic measures being taken for stamping out bandit menace in Malacca.

"Protection money" is payment extorted by bandits from the public in lonely areas on promises of protecting them and their property. Large number of rubber planters, bus owners, Chettiars and others have made pledges not to pay protection money.

Iodine Without Tears

NEW DELHI, August 14 (PTI):—Dehra Dun Ayurvedic College claims to have invented an anti-seudic and analgesic medicine, called "Ayurdine' having all the properties of iodine without its poisonous effects.

Mr. J. N. Bahuguna, Principal of the College, claims that "Ayurdine" is the first medicine of its kind "based on purely Ayurvedic principles."

Mr. Bahuguna has already got the medicine approved by the U. P. Government and is now trying to get the approval of the Central Government.

SYRIA'S PRESIDENT AND PREMIER SHOT DEAD

Army Faction Seizes Power: Capital Calm

DAMASCUS, August 14. (UPA):

PRESIDENT Hossini Zaim and Premier Mouhin el Barazi of Syria were shot dead on Sunday by a dissident army faction which seized power in a lightning coup d'etat.

Zaim was a former Army Chief of Staff who gained power by force only four months ago when he ousted the Government of President Shukri al Kouwatly.

The new army revolt was led by Colonel Sami el Hinnaoui who announced that Zaim and Barazi had been "arrested, tried and executed" early Sunday morning at Mezzi Prison, 10 miles from Damascus.

The capital was calm, showing no sign that its second Government in 103 days had been violently overthrown.

Col Hinnaoui said he would remain in power only long enough to put politicians back into the Government and "take the army out of politics," but informed sources said this did not mean the former Kouwatly Government would be reinstated.

One informant said the coup was led by 10 high army officers all of who had been close to Zaim until he gained power. They seized several other officers of Zaim and Barazi at their homes shortly before 3 a. m. forcing them to surrender "after slight resistence."

BEHIND THE COUP

P.T.I. - Reuter s aid: Fifty - five year-old Colonel Sami Hinnwai, dark skinned and stoutly built, tonight answered the following questions put to him:

"When was the coup planned?"

Answer: "When the majority of the people started murmuring against the oppression of the existing regime."

"Is all the army backing you?"

"All the army is supporting and backing the coup."

"What is your next step?"

"Forming a constitutional democratic Government based on the peoples's consent."

"When is the new Government expected to be formed?"

"Tonight a general meeting will be held of liberal leaders and formation of a Government is expected later."

"Has the coup any connection with foreign countries?"

"No foreign connection whatsoever."

Waziri Chief Threatens Jehad In Kashmir

TRIBES GET IMPATIENT AT DELAY IN HOLDING PLEBISCITE

PESHAWAR, August 14, (PTI):

MALIK NUR MOHAMMED KHANDARPAKHEL, described as the chief of the Dawar tribe of North Waziristan, in a talk in Pushto broadcast from Radio Pakistan, Peshawar, expressed his tribe's "grave concern" over Kashmir and demanded an early solution of the issue.

He said that the people of North Waziristan were getting restive and did not understand why India was delaying the holding of a free and fair plebiscite in the State.

He said that if a plebiscite was not held in the State soon and any attempt was made to resume hostilities, the tribal Pathans would again declare "Jehad" in Kashmir. He requested the Prime Minister of Pakistan to convey to the United Nations the feelings of the tribe.

U. N. Circles Satisfied

NEW YORK, August 14, (PTI): United Nations circles expressed considerable satisfaction today at the announcement from Srinagar that both India and Pakistan had accepted the U. N. Commission's invitation to a joint meeting to reach a truce agreement, cables the P.T.I. representative in New York.

According to "The New York Times", the Kashmir plebiscite will cost between Rs. 175,00,000 and Rs. 300,00,000 "depending upon how much the Governments co-operating in holding the plebiscite will charge for providing personnel and equipment."

TO MARK the second anniversary of Indian Independence on Monday, the Indian flag will be unfurled over the Embassy and Chancellery buildings in Rome. The Indian Charge D'Affairs Mr. Rangiah Subramani will broadcast over the Italian radio in the morning.

SUPPLEMENT

A 16-page Independence Supplement is issued free with this edition of The Bombay Chronicle.

40 INJURED IN CLASHES

Police Fire On Mob In Calcutta

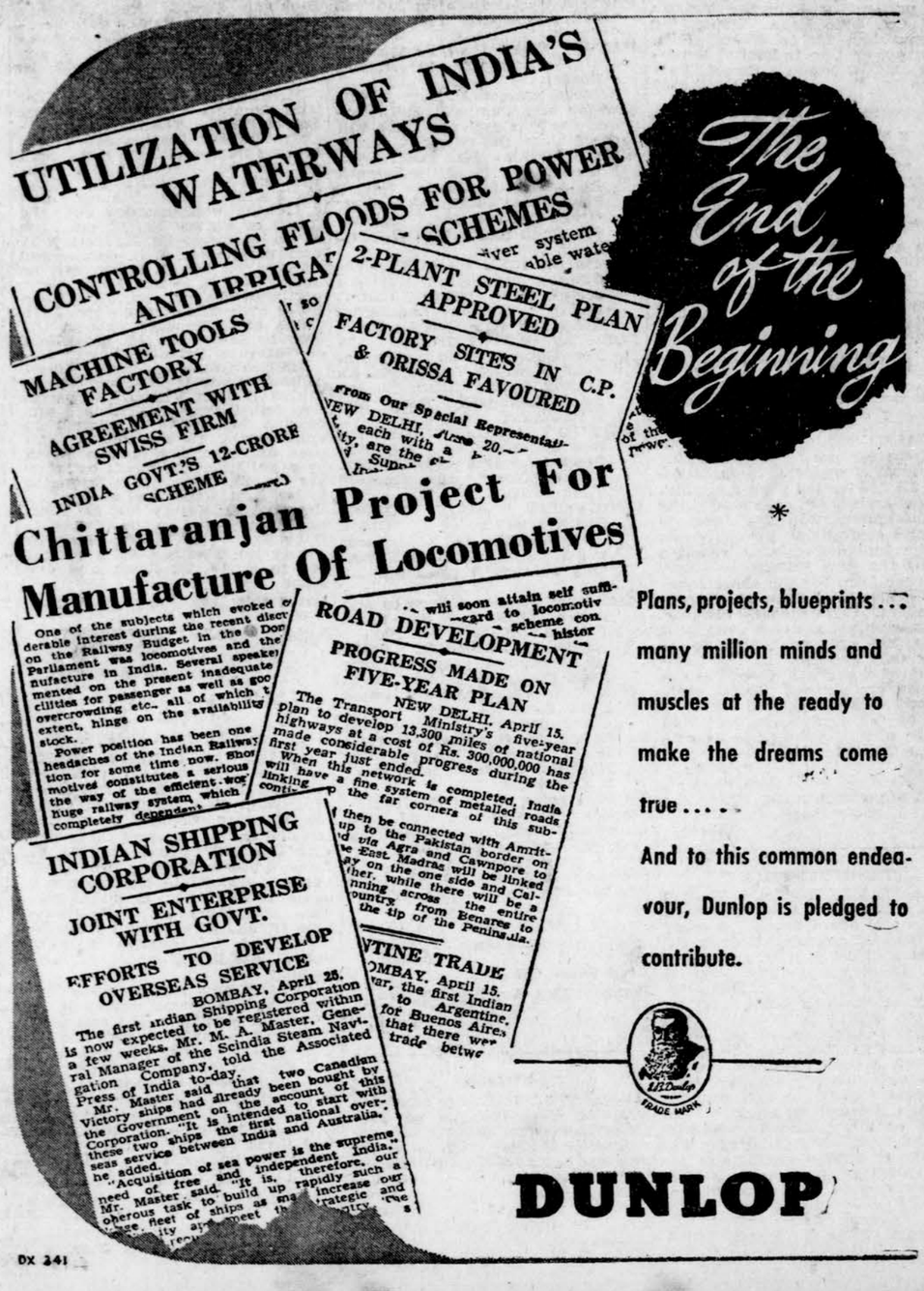
CALCUTTA, Aug. 14 (PTI): Over 40 persons were injured in sporadic assaults and clashes between rival groups in Howrah Town this evening.

The police fired eleven rounds to disperse the unruly crowds resulting in injuries to three persons who were removed to hospital.

The trouble, originating from an affray on a football ground between supporters of two contesting teams, spread to other areas of the town. Later, several incidents were reported to have occurred during which brickbats, sodar-water bottles and other missiles had been freely used.

Armed police have been posted in the affected localities to guard against any recurrence of the trouble.

JAIPUR, August 13. (U.P.I.): "We have decided not to import foodgrains from outside for the daily use of our Union after 1951", said Shri Raghuvar Dayal Goyal, Food and Agriculture Minister, Rajasthan, in an interview to the United Press of India today.


UTILIZATION OF INDIA'S WATERWAYS
CONTROLLING FLOODS FOR POWER
SCHEMES
CONTROLLING FLOODS AND IRRIGA
MACHINE TOOLS FACTORY
AGREEMENT WITH SWISS FIRM
INDIA GOVT.'S 12-CRORE SCHEME
2-PLANT STEEL PLAN APPROVED
FACTORY SITES IN C.P. & ORISSA FAVOURED
Chittaranjan Project For Manufacture Of Locomotives
ROAD DEVELOPMENT
PROGRESS MADE ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN
INDIAN SHIPPING CORPORATION
JOINT ENTERPRISE WITH GOVT.
EFFORTS TO DEVELOP OVERSEAS SERVICE
The End of the Beginning
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SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for two posts of Research Assistant and Editorial Assistant in the salary scale of Rs. 200-20-400 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 60/- from candidates with postgraduate qualifications in Economics and Statistics and with experience in journalism and/or research. Persons applying should have experience of drafting editorials and essay writing, and general statistical information for the purpose of analysing and evaluating data. A detailed statement of previous experience, salary etc. is essential. Applications should reach the Registrar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri, Bombay before 31st August, 1949. 5466

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Restore normal sight with my remarkable scientific system easy to practise. V. Gomes D. C. (Chicago) 318, Gandhi Rd., Poona. 1025

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Wanted one Agent each for C.P., Khandesh and Southern Maharatta to canvass orders for "The Malabar Industrials" Hand Loom piece goods Manufacturers, Post. Chovva, N. Malabar. (1042)

Wanted Agents for securing orders of our high grade Pictorial and Novelty Calendars. National Calendar Mfg. Company—Howrah. 5115

Wanted Influenced Agents to represent our high grown nilgiris teas. No deposit. Apply in English. The Hindustan Tea Company, Dindigul. (S.I.) (1043)

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Almost all types and sizes of sheet metal works can be done with the aid of "ATLAS" Grade 1, Sheet metal working machinery. Write for particulars: Roberts, McLean and Co., Ltd., Ilaco House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, or The Industrial Syndicate, 119-B, Ripon Street, Calcutta 16. 5299

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Young married couples can get rid of their annoying worries, anxieties, and neurotic tendencies consulting early "Hymmune" Gandhi Road, Poona. (1025A)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS on prescribed form for ink powder, writing ink, sealing wax etc. under schedule III are invited from manufacturers, accredited agents of the manufacturers, bonafide importers and stockists of foreign goods in the Indian Dominion, required during the year 1949-50.

Tender form for the above schedule can be had from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Gulzarbagh on advance payment of Rs. 2|1/- only by Indian Postal order duly endorsed to the undersigned or on cash deposit at the Government Press, Gulzarbagh. Tenders will be received within 3 p.m. of 5th September, 1949 and will be opened publicly at 11 a.m. on the 6th September 1949.

(Sd). R. GHOSH,
Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bihar,
Gulzarbagh, PATNA
5475

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited on or before 2 p.m. on 25.8.49 from owners and operators of country craft and of mechanised craft for the work of carrying by sea between Bombay and the coastal ports of the Province foodgrains, gunny bales, cloth bales, cattle-feed etc., belonging to the Civil Supplies Department of the Bombay Government during the country craft season 1949-50. Tender forms and other particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, who is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. Separate tenders should be submitted for carriage by sailing vessels and by mechanised craft. Tenders should be addressed to the Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), 4th floor, New India Building Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. (5457)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE
"TENDER P.L. C.L"

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 31st August 1949 for

(I) Painting numbers on Hack Victorias for the year 1950, commencing from—1st October 1949 and

(II) for painting numbers in English on the right side and in Marathi on the left side of the Labour Carts and Hand Carts for the year commencing from 1st January 1950.

(I) HACK VICTORIAS—
(i) Painting numbers on Victorias, lamps and cushions.
(ii) Stamping numbers on the harness of horses and on Victorias.
(iii) Stamping numbers on the uniform of attendants

(II) LABOUR CARTS AND HAND CARTS
(i) Painting numbers on labour carts and hand carts.
(ii) Branding on labour carts with a steel stamp.
(iii) The quotations for painting numbers per labour cart and hand cart should be given separately. The quotations for each item should be separate.

The person or persons whose tender is accepted, must deposit with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a sum of Rs. 100/- in cash or in Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 100/- for each contract i.e. for (I) and (II).

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The sealed envelope containing a tender should be marked "TENDER P.L.C.L."

R. K. HAMPTON,
Dy.
for Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th Aug. 1949.

(5476)

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on Monday the 15th August 1949, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. on account of the Public Meeting at Chowpatty.

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with New Queen's Road to Chowpatty;
CHOWPATTY from Marine Drive (Mafatlal Baths) to its junction with Babulnath Road;
HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road;
FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road;
HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and vice versa will proceed along the following roads:

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, Over Grant Road Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.
CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, Over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.
FOR TO WALKESHWAR.— Via New Queen"s Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk, Harvey Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar.
FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road Girgaum Road, Over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.
CHOWPATTY FOOT OVER-BRIDGE will be open ONLY FOR WOMEN going towards and returning from the seaface between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

All other persons will go to and return FROM THE SEA-FACE VIA SANDHURST BRIDGE.

PARKING PROHIBITED.—Parking of vehicles along Girgaum Road (Kennedy Bridge) North of Sandhurst Road on French Road from its junction with Chowpatty to its junction with Sandhurst Bridge. New Queen's Road, Harvey Road from Hughes Road to Nana's Chowk is prohibited.

Ladies going to and leaving the Meeting are requested to use Chowpatty Foot Bridge which has been reserved for ladies only.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th August 1949.

(5478)

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited to reach before 25th AUG. 1949, for the supply of Labour for loading and unloading of Military Cargo ex wagons and ships from 1 OCT. 1949 to 31 DEC. 1949. For terms and conditions of contract, apply to Commandant, Embarkation Headquarters, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (5455)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Directorate General of Industries and Supplies
Office of the Director of Supplies
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

THIS OFFICE Tender No. BOM/M/3350 due on 16.8.'49 for Casein—790 Cwts. published in the Bombay Chronicle dated the 27th July 1949 is cancelled, as the store is no longer required. Firms who have already purchased the tender forms may apply to this office for refund of the tender fee. 5474

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 23-9-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay or displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, AUNDH. PAY:—Rs. 600-1000 PLUS cost of living allowance if admissible under the rules. Private consulting practice allowed. Higher starting pay may be given to suitable candidates. QUALIFICATIONS:—At least M. D. or M. S. of the University of Bombay or an equivalent qualification or M.R.C.P. or F.R.C.S. AGE:—Not more than 45 years on 1-12-1949, relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. (5472)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY and ISMAILJI ALLIBHAI as surviving Mortgagees in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th April 1922 and made between Kaderbhai Mahomedalli Bootwalla and the said Abdul Hussein Mahomedally and others of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—ALL THOSE pieces of land situate at Goregaon Taluka Borivli District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana bearing Survey No. 34, Hissa No. 1 admeasuring 2 Acres and 4 Gunthas and Survey No. 37, Hissa No. 1 admeasuring 2 Acres and 1 Guntha and bounded on the North by Survey No. 38, on the South by Survey No. 34, Hissa No. 6 belonging to Mr. J. H. Cama and another, on the East partly by Survey No. 34, Hissa No. 6 and partly by Survey No. 37, Hissa No. 2 both belonging to Mr. J. H. Cama and another and on the West by Survey No. 135, Hissa No. 1 of Goregaon Pahadi Village.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece of land situate at Goregaon Taluka Borivli District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Thana and bearing Survey No. 42, Hissa No. 1 admeasuring 1 Acre and 25 Gunthas and bounded on the North by a Nalla, on the South by Survey No. 37, Hissa No. 2 belonging to Mr. J. H. Cama and another on the East by Survey No. 42, Hissa Nos. 2 and 4 and on the West partly by Survey No. 38 and partly by Survey No. 37, Hissa No. 2 belonging to Mr. J. H. Cama and another.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1949.

ROMER ADACHANJI SETHNA
& CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5471

NOTICE
Re: LALWANI BROS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. P. T LALVANI carrying on business in the name of Lalvani Bros. at Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, is not interested or in any way concerned with the businesses carried on by three brothers bearing the surname "Lalwani" in the respective names of Setramdas Sewaram Lalwani at Cutlery Bazar, P. Jiwatram Hotchand at Abdul Rehman Street and H. Kishindas Lalwani also at Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, our client desires it to be known that he is the sole proprietor of the said business of Lalvani Brothers since the year 1924 and that no other person had or has any share or interest whatever in our client's said business, and that our client is not related or in any manner connected with the said three Lalwani brothers or their said businesses.

Dated this 13th day of August 1949.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW
& CO.
Attorneys for P. T. Lalvani,
Sole Proprietor, Lalvani Bros.
5478

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No. 11988|151.—With reference to his Notification No. 3964|151, dated the 10th March 1949 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), read with Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 3680-E 39, dated the 30th April 1940, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, having been satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of public safety and because of the nature of the road, is pleased to prohibit Ambawadi (Dongersi Road), for all goods vehicles exceeding 14,500 lbs. R.L.W.

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th July 1949.
(5477)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MONGHIBAI widow of Bhagwandas Mulchand has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, exchange, use, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bazar Gate Street in the city of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 164-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 579 New No. 5694 Old Survey No. 243—New Survey No. 8666 and C.S. No. 1327 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under 3 (A1) Ward No. 2207, New Street No. 88-92 Old Street No. 238-272 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Damodar Anandji on or towards the South by the property of Kapurchand Master on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Purshotam and on or towards the East by Bazaar Gate Street.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1949.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA &
DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5470

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT (1) JANJIKAR STREET AND (2) DOCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from M/s S. F. B. Tyebji & Co., attorneys for the United Engineering & Building Co., Ltd., the mortgaged and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tyebali Mahomedali Badam under the Indentures of Mortgage, dated 9-2-42 and further, charge dated 15-4-42 and 2nd Mortgage dated 1-5-42 Transfer of Mortgage dated 28-1-49 and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 31-1-49 made in suit No. 1432 of 1944, M|s. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 1-9-49 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Quit and ground land with buildings at Janjikar Street, about 88 sq. yds., Street Nos. 266-270.

On WEDNESDAY 7-9-49 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

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For particulars and Conditions of sale apply to the above solicitors or to the undersigned.

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VIOLENT CLASH INSIDE SABARMATI JAIL

Red Detenus Defy Police: Two Killed, Several Injured

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14. (PTI): COMMUNIST detenus clashed with prison warders and police at the Sabarmati Central Jail last night, it was authoritatively learned here this morning.

Two Communist detenus were killed and 18 injured, seven of them seriously, in the fray. On the police side, 24 were injured, five seriously, including the District Superintendent of Police.

According to an official report here, the clash followed a demonstration staged by Communist detenus as a protest against the order to transfer some of them to the Yervada Central Jail.

The detenus refused to be locked up in their cells and barricaded themselves behind sleeping cots and other pieces of furniture and armed themselves with firewood, brickbats and stone. They also removed the electric bulbs, enveloping the barracks in darkness.

The jail authorities pleaded with the detenus to assist them in the maintenance of discipline but the Communists challenged them to fight it out. They threatened to attack anyone who entered the barracks.

The prison authorities thereupon asked for police help and the District Superintendent of Police arrived at the scene with a pose of policemen, armed and unarmed.

The police tried to force their way into the barracks and were instantly attacked by the detenus, who hurled stones, logs of wood and other missiles at the police party. One Communist snatched a big log of wood and dealt a blow on the D.S.P.'s head. When the D.S.P. fell down, the Communist assailant tried to snatch his revolver, whereupon police opened fire, and shot down the detenu.

The detenus were overpowered after a violent fight, resulting in serious injury to both sides.

Trucks Destroying Jamnagar Crops

RAJKOT, Aug. 14.

The Saurashtra Premier put his strong foot forward this week and issued peremptory orders to the Collector of the Halar District to restore to the rightful owners sixty-one acres of cropped area off Jamnagar, made over with the help of the police by Mamlatdar to Sheth Agarwal on August 7.

In vain did the farmers supplicate to the Mamlatdar to let them contribute their mite towards making Saurashtra self-sufficient in respect of its food supply by the end of 1951, in warm response to Pandit Nehru's fervid call to duty in that regard. In vain did they plaintively appeal to the Mamlatdar to spare their crops in deference to the Saurashtra Premier's solemn pledge not to dispossess them on any account of land tilled, manured and cropped after the Akhatre's holiday on May 1.

The icy impregnability of the Mamlatdar was not thawed by the elocution of the farmers with the result that the cropped area was ruthlessly run over by motor trucks carrying accessories of steel-works to be installed there.

A demonstrative procession was soon taken out by the farmers of Jamnagar to call public attention to their lacerated feelings, but to no purpose. It was only when the whole unsavoury episode was narrated at Rajkot on August 9 to the Saurashtra Premier by the Jamnagar Congress-worker, Mr. Maganlal Sutaria, that the dispossessed farmers' wrongs were ordered to be righted at once.

WORKERS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA

Protest Against Poona Mill Closure

POONA, August 14 (PTI): The Socialist-led Labour Union in the Rajabahadur Motilal textile mills in Poona has decided to launch a satyagraha to protest against the decision of the mill management to close down the mills from September.

Announcing this at a press interview, Mr. M. Gaikwad, Secretary of the Maharashtra Socialist Party, said that the satyagraha was also aimed at enabling workers to take over the mills from its present management. He added that prior to launching of the satyagraha, a deputation of the Union would meet Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay's Labour Minister, to discuss the situation with him.

The management of the mills had served a notice on its operatives at the beginning of this month to close down the mills from September 1. The mill employs about 2,000 labourers.

Mr. Gaikwad said that he realised that the satyagraha would meet opposition both from the authorities and the management but it would serve, he said, to draw the attention of the Government to the hardships the workers would be subjected to by the closing down of the mills.

Refugees Want Exemption From Land Revenue

LAHORE, August 13 (PTI): A convention of various refugee organisations held here yesterday urged upon the Pakistan Government not to charge any rent from refugees till a settlement regarding the evacuee property in India was reached with the Indian Government.

The convention which was held under the auspices of the Pakistan Mohajar League, demanded amongst other things exemption from Mohajar taxes and land revenue till the refugees were made permanent proprietors of lands; free rations and clothing and proper representation of refugees in the Central Refugees Advisory Committee.

Minister To Produce His Own Corn

JAIPUR, August 13 (PTI): Pandit Hiralal Shastri, Prime Minister of Rajasthan, took a vow to-day that he would produce his own corn with his own hands. Referring to a miniature gold and silver plough presented to him, Pandit Hiralal Shastri, who was inaugurating the Kisan conference at Raloot near Jaipur, said that a wooden plough instead, would have been useful as it could bring a plot of land under cultivation. Cultivators immediately brought a big wooden plough and presented it to the Premier.

More Demands For Overseas Scholarships

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14: The Standing Committee of the Central Legislature attached to the Ministry of Education, according to lobby reports has unanimously approved of the Education Minister's demand for the raising of the grant for overseas scholarship scheme to Rs. 20 lakhs.

In view of the financial stringency, this grant was reduced to Rs. 6½ lakhs in February.

Lobby circles were however surprised at the attitude of both the Education Ministry and its Standing Committee. The country it was freely asserted was facing acute economic crisis particularly in foreign exchange. It was to bridge the balance of trade gap that OGL modifications were made, petrol ration was cut and imports of newsprint from dollar countries banned.

The Education Minister working under a system of joint responsibility should be aware of the foreign exchange difficulties facing India today. One view in lobbies was that the Education Minister, as his contribution to meet foreign exchange crisis, should have postponed even the existing scheme and thereby save Rs. 6½ lakh worth of dollars and sterling for this country.

Presumably unconcerned with the country's fight, while the Finance Ministry is examining all schemes de novo, the Education Ministry has convened meetings of the Selection Board to allocate overseas scholarships and has secured the support of its Standing Committee for additional demands on the Exchequer.

U. N., ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO WAR

M.C. Setalvad's Views

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The only alternative to war is the United Nations. If the world has to be knit into a harmonious whole and permanent and universal peace established, our only hope is in strengthening the United Nations' Organisation.

This opinion was expressed by Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General, Dominion of India, on Saturday, when he inaugurated the Government Law College Union.

He felt that it was unfair to ask if the U.N. would attain its objects and realise the ideals adumbrated in the Charter. The body had come into existence only lately and needed time and opportunities. But Palestine Indonesia and Kashmir showed that even in the limited period of its life it had done good work.

INDIA'S IMPORTANT ROLE

Mr. Setalvad felt that the pivotal geographical position occupied by India, and the march of historical forces and trends, would compel India in the future to play an increasingly important role in world affairs. Europe and America seemed to view that India would naturally assume the leadership of Asia, especially South-East Asia.

But, this was not easy, as India was a very poor country and her standard of life was low. International contacts, had to be built up, and she must take advantage of the situation and build up a sound economy and defence for the country. India was also in need of technical and financial aid, in order to raise generally the standards of her people. The present march of world events was such that India could do these things by building her international contacts.

Mr. Setalvad said that the United Nations' Charter was a multi-lateral treaty between all signatory nations, and each of them had voluntarily surrendered ceratin parts of their national sovereignties in favour of the U.N.O. This accorded with modern world trends, which aimed at a conglomeration of nations leading by steps to a World Government.

He explained the structure of the U.N.O., the General Assembly, the Security Council, the significance of the Big Five and the Veto, the objects of the Charter, and the functions of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. He also spoke about the nature and functions of the International Cour tof Justice.

Mr. S. J. Shitale, Principal, Government Law College, presided.

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High Court For Rajasthan

RAJPRAMUKH'S ORDINANCE

JAIPUR, Aug. 13 (PTI).—The Rajpramukh of Rajasthan has by an Ordinance issued today constituted a High Court for the Union.

The High Court, the Ordinance says, will sit at Jodhpur and such other places as the Rajpramukh may from time to time appoint either permanently or for a specified period.

Mr. Justice Kamal Kant Verma, has been appointed as the first Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court.

The Ordinance lays own that all proceedings in the High Court will be Hindi in Devnagari script which will be the language of the Court. When a Judge is not familiar with Hindi, English language can be used.

MENON'S TALKS WITH RAJASTHAN CABINET

Jagirdari Issue To Be Referred To Expert Body

JAIPUR, Aug. 13 (PTI).—Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, Government of India, during his four days' stay here had discusions with the Rajpramukh and Ministers of the Rajasthan Cabinet on Military and Administrative matters.

It is understood, that in regard to the future of Jagirdars in Rajasthan the States Ministry proposes to appoint an Expert Committee with instructions to submit their recommendations before the end of October. In the light of their recommendations a decision will be taken by the States Ministry regarding the future of the Jagirdari system.

Another Committee will be appointed to examine the Jagirdari system in Madhya Bharat. The two Committees will have a common Chairman.

Mr. Menon had preliminary discussions with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who is at present in Jaipur, about the future of his State. The discussions will be continued at Delhi on August 16.

Mr. Menon left for Delhi this evening.

Indian Fiscal Commission

NEW DELHI, August 13 (API).—The second meeting of the Fiscal Commission of the Government of India will be held here on August 17 under the chairmanship of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari to review the work so far accomplished, it is learnt.

MORARJI COMMENDS I.N.T.'S BALLET

'Carry Message To Tillers And Toilers'

BOMBAY, Sunday.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Home Minister of Bombay made a special appeal to artists to convey the message of "Grow More Food" to all sections of the population, presiding over the preview of "By 1951" organised by the Indian National Theatre at the Jinnah Hall this evening.

The Home Minister said that it was the duty of artists to play their part in arousing the national consciousness of the masses and help in the task of national reconstruction and regeneration. The food drive launched by the Government, he said could succeed only with the full-fledged co-operation of the people. Government on their part could remove obstacles and provide the people with implements and other aids. But the main efforts to step up food production and make the country self-sufficient in two years would have to be made by the people.

Congratulating the artists of the I.N.T., the Home Minister urged them not to restrict their activities in the urban areas, but carry their message to tillers and toilers in paddy-fields and farms, on whose efforts and labour would depend the success and failure of the Government's food policy.

VIVID PORTRAYAL

"By 1951" is a short and simple 25-minute story of India's burning problem—food. In a vivid fashion, the artists of the I.N.T. narrate the tale of food bungle and scarcity in India which compelled Government to import large quantities of food from foreign countries. The ballet tells how toiling peasants sunk in ignorance and evil habits of drink eke out a miserable existence, in contrast to the rich few of city who squander away money on races and lavish parties. The ballet shows the blackmarketeer and corrupt government servants exploiting the hard-hit people and defeating the government's policy. In the final scene, it exhorts the people and particularly the agriculturists to help the government in their efforts to make the country self-sufficient by 1951.

Directed by Parvati Kumar and supported by Nayana Jhaveri, Ranjan Jhaveri, Nalini Setalvad, Chandrakant Seth, Harish and other talented artists of the I.N.T., the ballet promises to be very popular, and at the same time educative. The I.N.T. will move about in different parts of the city in their mobile van and carry the message of "grow more food" on the "Independence Day." The ballet will be performed at the following places: Jhemboori Maidan, Worli (9 a.m.), Panalal Terrace Compound, Grant Road (11 a.m.), Azad Maidan (3 p.m.) and finally at Garrison Theatre, Colaba for Armed Forces (8 p.m.). Except the last show, all performances are free.

MYSTERIES OF THE YOGA

Kher's Plea For Deeper Study

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Addressing thirteen scholars who volunteered to participate in yogic research at Kaivalyadhama Yogic Culture Centre this evening, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay stressed the necessity of deeper study than had been made heretofore of the science of yoga. He said that the science of the knowledge of the soul originated in this country, and the tradition of this study had been maintained to this day.

It was a shame, the Premier said, that the science of yoga which originated in this country had been lost and neglected, while people in other countries, such as Germany and America, had to point out to us the treasures which we had. Yoga made an attempt to penetrate into the mysteries of consciousness and to study the corelation of mind and body He expresed the hope that yogic research which had started at Kaivalyadhama would achieve what it had set out to do.

Swami Kuvalayananda, welcoming the guests, said that yogic scholars were not satisfied with the physical aspect of yoga, but were concentrating also on a study of the effects of yoga on the mind, and of the mind on the body. He thanked the Bombay Government for the interest it had taken in the Yogic Centre.

Present on the occasion were Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, and Mr. L. M. Patil, Excise Minister.

END OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT

Thousand Detenus Released At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, August 14 (PTI).

AMIDST shouts of "Hind Sarkar Ki Jai" Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Backward Classes threw open yesterday, the barbed wire gates of the local criminal tribes' settlement releasing about a thousand inmates—men, women and children on the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act by the Government of Bombay.

The function took place in a specially erected Shamiana at which the elite of the city were invited.

Mr. Wandrekar addressing the gathering, said that the Government of Bombay had freed today those who were dubbed as "criminal tribes" in order that they might be good citizens. If social workers co-operated with Government, backward classes could be raised to the level of higher classes, and there could be a new social order based on equality of status for all.

RADIO

Monday, Aug. 15.

7-40 a.m. Aj Ki Mangalcharya 7-45 "Jaijiwanpuri" Musical compotion by Ajit Merchant 8 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shapurjt Bharucha Sangeet Mandal Gujarati Geets 8-45 News (G).

11 a.m. Amar Swar (music expressing patriotic sentiments) 11-30 "Swatantrya Din" (M) by Shri Manmohan Natu. 12 p.m. Sudhasarang on Been A. Hameed Khan 12-15 "Pandrah August" (H) by Rajinder Singh Bedi. 12-45 Hamare Khayal Men 1 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Ballet Music.

5 p.m. Vilayat Husain (Barwa) 5-30 As in Bombay B 6 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Meenaxi Trasi (Vocal) 6-30 Air Trio (Khamma Dhun) 6-45 Bharucha Sangeet Mandal (G. Garbigeet) 7 Azadi Ke Do Sal (Talk in Hindustani by Shri B. G. Kher) 7-10 Local 7-15 Gangubai Hangal (Khayal Marwa) 7-45 Saadat Khan (Thumri aur Geet) 8 Jayshree (by Ajit Merchant) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B 10 New York Phil. Sym. Orchestra.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8 Gangubai Hangal (Khayal Bilaskhani Todi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Jaijivanpuri (Musical composition by Ajit Merchant).

11 a.m. As in Bombay A 12-45 p.m. Musical interlude 12-50 News (M) 1 Saadat Khan (Azadi ke Geet) 1-10 Lalita Venkatramn (Hamsadhwam) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 (Programme for women)

5 p.m. As in Bombay A 5-30 Navbharat Orchestra (Ravi Shankar) 6 Jayshree (by Ajit Merchant) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8 News (M) 8-15 "Swatantryotsava" Roopak in Sanskrit by S. R. Tikekar 8-30 As Delhi 9 Air Orchestra 9-15 Let Freedom Ring (Account of the Day's celebrations by Adi Marzban) 9-30 Swar-raj Mudrika (Music by L. G. Bhagwat) 9-45 Our Independence (Talk by H. E. Maharaj Singh) 10 "Mukti Mangal" (Gujarati Roopak by Uma Shankar Joshi; broadcast from Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad) 10-30 Gangubai Hangal (Khayal Chhayanat) 11 Jana Gana Mana (Goottuwadym by Poonnuswami.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 14 (PTI).—The following is the weather summary for Sunday August 14, 1949:

Observations from north-east India are practically absent. The monsoon has been active in the Central Provinces, the South Konkan and Malabar. Rainfall has also been widespread in the East United Provinces and local in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, the South Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the North Madras coast.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF AUG. 15:—Rainfall will be widespread in Chota Nagpur, the North Central Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, the South-East United Provinces and along the West Coast of the Peninsula. There will be local rain elsewhere over the country except along the east coast of the Peninsula, the North Deccan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Rajputana.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on August 14, 1949:

Ahmedabad 91 79 0 18.3 minus 2.3, Ahmednagar 83 79 0 4.4 minus 5.7. Allahabad 92 79 1.4 18.9 minus 2.8, Baroda 91 76 0 17.1 minus 6.2. Belgaum 75 66 0.1 16.6 minus 14.3, BOMBAY 86 77 T 52.2 plus 2.0, Calcutta 90 81 T 28.2 minus 2.0, Delhi 94 80 0.1 21.4 plus 7.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 79 71 0.1 13.7 plus 0.9, Lahore 101 85 0 5.7 minus 3.7, Lucknow 89 81 0.1 23.7 plus 1.4, Madras 94 78 0.1 9.9 plus 2.4, Mahabaleshwar — 62 1.9 136.7 minus 53.2, Nagpur 81 74 1.0 35.3 plus 6.9, Poona 82 71 T 7.3 minus 5.8, Rajkot 93 79 0 19.6 plus 2.4, Surat 87 80 0 25.9 minus 3.8.

Shikari Bags Three Tigers In A Day

KARWAR, Aug. 13 (PTI).—Three tigers from among a group responsible for, killing thirty heads of cattle in the area were bagged in Kilar village of Siddarpur taluka in the district recently. It is reported that Mr. Bhaskar Hedge, a 'crack' Shikari killed three out of five tigers which came out in a body to grab the bait kept for them. Two of the animals retreated into the jungle.

INCREASED JUTE PRODUCTION

Plea To Conserve Stocks

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13, (PTI): India produced an additional 5-1/2 lakh bales of jute last year and plans to produce 7-1/2 lakh bales more during the current year according to latest information available from official sources here. The increased production, it is claimed, is the direct result of the intensive jute cultivation drive launched by the Government in order to make India self-sufficient.

It is understood that in the last year alone India's total production of jute was over 21-1/2 lakh bales and as the result of the extension of cxisting acreage under the crop an additional 7-1/2 lakh bales are expected to be produced this year.

The current year's plan includes further extension of cultivation particularly in new regions where climatic conditions and soils are almost identical to the jute producing areas. This year in various provinces and States about 300,000 acres of additional land have been put under jute cultivation. The new areas where jute is being cultivated are Madras, United Provinces and Travancore and encouraging results are said to have been obtained from these areas. The present acreage under jute has been substantially increased in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

The Indian Central Jute Committee is also said to have formulated schemes for incrased cultivation or jute without cutting across the food self-sufficiency.

CONSERVE STOCKS

CALCUTTA: Three Jute Associations of Calcutta in a joint statement said today that in the light of the facts which the jute mills industry and the trade were faced with, the steps taken to conserve stocks and to reduce consumption by mills were imperative.

The statement pointed out that India's considerable revenue from gunny exports had, to date been unaffected by the restrictive policy practised by the mills and said that her foreign exchange position should be improved by the higher prices for jute goods temporarily being realised. Exports in July were 69,800 tons which were higher than most of the months this year, and above the average exports for January and July.

WARNING

The statement warned that any deviation from the present agreement before raw material supplies were assured, would only mean a fall in the price of manufactured goods, a sharp increase in the cost of raw jute, heavy losses to the mills, and the risk of permanently impairing the manufacturing side of the industry on which so much depended.

DELHI TRAMMEN LIE ON THE RAILS

Fifth Day Of Their Strike

NEW DELHI, August 14, (PTI): On the fifth day of their strike, scores of Delhi tramway workers lay prostrate on the tracks when the service was partially resumed this morning with some workers who returned to work.

Sixty-four of the strikers were today arrested for causing obstruction to the movement of trams. One tram conductor was arrested yesterday.

Eleven out of eighteen tramcars were plying today under police escort.

Promotions In R. I. A. F. Air Hq. Press Note

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14.—Air Headquarters, New Delhi, have announced the following half-yearly promotions on August 15, 1949, subject to the officers being medically fit for duty of their Branch. In the case of officers of the rank of Wing Commander and above, acting rank held at that date, if different from substantive rank, is shown in brackets and present appointments are listed:

GENERAL DUTIES (PILOTS):

Wing Commander to Group Captain: R. H. D. Singh (Acting Air Commodore), Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, RIAF, D. A. R. Nanda (Acting Air Commodore), Air Officer-in-Charge, Personnel and Organisation, Air HQ.

Squadron Leader to Wing Commander: K. L. Bhatia (Acting Wing Commander), O.C. No. 4 Wing, O. P. Mehra (Acting Wing Commander), O.C. E.F. T.S.

Flight Lieutenant to Squadron Leader: R. S. Shipurkar, A. R. Pandit, D.F.C., H. S. R. Gohel (Actg. Wg. Cdr.), S. A. Hussain, K. V. Nair, B. S. Krishnarao, S. B. Noronha, N. J. Duggan, S. K. Mukerji, K. S. Bhat, G. S. Tahilramani, T. G. Kelly R. Godkhindi, K. N. Gocal, K. G. Raman, V. M. Radhakrishnan, M. Duarte, E. D. Masillamani, J. D. Aquino, S. J. Dastur, N. F. O. Carey, I. H. Latif, Z. A. Shah, J. I. McKenzie, W. R. Dani, S. K. Nandi, D. M. Oka, K. B. R. Joshi (Actg. Wg. Cdr.).

Flying Officer to Flight Lieutenant: H. S. Gill (12-3-49), T. S. Brar, K. L. Suri, S. Banerji, J. L. Rampal, E. J. C. Lander and S. Biswas (24-4-49), P. K. Senapati, G. V. Francis and H. Chopra (5-6-49), H. R. Chitnis and N. B. Singh (17-7-49).

GENERAL DUTIES (NUAVIGATORS): Flight Lieutenant to Squadron Leader: D. N. Prakash, S. K. Bakshi, L. V. Varma, K. Chand, M. L. Akut, P. Singh, T. Basu.

Flying Officer to Flight Lieutenant: N. M. Kunur and S. L. Mathur.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SPECIAL DUTIES BRANCH: Flying Officer to Flight Lieutenant: V. R. Malik, R. L. Bakshi and J. S. Badhwar (27-11-48), V. P. Bhagra (15-12-48), G. S. Punia and J. A. Trinidad (21-12-48), J. S. Anand, T. P. Bhaskar, P. S. Gill, D. Mohindra, S. A. Sen and R. N. Varma (29-12-48), M. F. DeSouza (4-1-49), H. L. Kapur (11-1-49), G. L. Jharia and S. R. Sharma (12-1-49), J. S. Sodhi (28-1-49).

G. Wakefield, N.S.P.S. Shahani, B. N. Madhok, T. S. Menon, K. M. Somasekhara, C. L. Bhatia, R. P. Mehandru, M. S. Panchanathan, B. S. Narasimhan and H. Paul (5-2-49), H. V. Phatak (8-2-49), C. S. Punia and V. K. Nerurkar (4-3-49), D. S. C. Tanner, Ram Singh, O. P. Tewari, K. Singh, Mohan Singh and M. J. Jhaveri (14-3-49).

N. D. Sud (29-3-49), W. R. Menzies, G. S. Pathania and V. M. Deo (31-3-49), J. Rose, Lachman Singh, K. K. Misra, G. S. Gosain, B. Sahai, V. G. Bhide, J. C. DeCosta and N. D. Sethna (11-4-49), D. M. Achapa and S. Sambasivan (6-5-49), T. T. Visuvasam (12-5-49), K. T. Vasudevan (14-5-49), L. D. Chater, C. P. Mehra and J. S. Chada (13-6-49), D. S. Chandulal (1-7-49), R. S. Date, M. C. Billimoria and L. J. J. DeSouza (12-8-49), R. S. Dhindsa, P. J. D'Cruze, S. N. Chatterjee and K. J. Kharas (12-8-49).

EQUIPMENT BRANCH: Flying Officer to Flight Lieutenant: Ajit Singh and R. N. Sharma (1-3-49), S. S. Bedi, H. R. Printer and S. V. Bonifacius (14-3-49), D. K. Sen and A. S. Rao (11-4-49), J. K. Banik and S. S. Bose (19-5-49), N. B. Bhowmick (13-6-49), P. B. Coshan and K. B. Karkare (12-7-49), S. C. Cursetjee, P. L. Ahluwalia and P. T. Sinha (12-8-49).

EDUCATION BRANCH: Flying Officer to Flight Lieutenant: M. K. Chopra and Mohinder Singh (31-10-48), J. N. Anand (5-11-48)), S. S. Gyani, B. K. Roy, J. V. Dwivedi, S. P. Bhatnagar and A. S. Ram (1-2-49), N. N. Dhir (10-4-49), Jaimal Singh (16-4-49), K. V. W. Dharan (24-5-49), P. N Zutshi (17-6-49), T. F. Brown (12-8-49).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH: Flying Officer to Flight Lieutenant: K. N. Surie (14-5-49).

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THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT

ABREAST OF TIMES

The civil servant of today is conscious of his duties to the people who are his masters: gone is the habit of moping from precedent to precedent and adding file upon file.

India's Steel-Frame Is Responding To The Touch Of The Times

In the days gone by, the bureaucracy was identified with inefficiency and corruption; they were willing servants of an alien imperialism. But today, they have turned a new leaf, and Sardar Patel, a hard taskmaster has admitted that there is a change in their outlook. "That change will come much quicker, with sympathy, and patience with generosity and goodwill", he has pointed out.

TWO years ago, when India threw off the foreign yoke and bade good-bye to the British members of the I.C.S.—the living symbols of that domination—, there were some who expected the quick breakdown of her administration. They were certain that the fissures caused by the withdrawal of key-men from the Services— the pillars of the Empire— could not be closed and the edifice would tumble down soon.

And yet, during the past 24 months, India has carried on her expanding activities, the increasing burden resting on the shoulders of her own sons, bravely withstanding some of the severest stresses any nation could be put to, such as communal disorders, rehabilitation of millions of refugees, food scarcity and inflation. While it would be idle to claim that everything is lovely in the garden, India can assuredly feel some satisfaction that her Services—or what was left of them—have on the whole served her well during the critical period. She may also, on a little thought, feel gratified that the leaders of the country have in the meanwhile laid the sure foundation of the future administrative structure and have done something to improve the spirit and efficiency of the servants of the State.

Was it sheer muddling through or was there a plan—a measure of forethought and an organised attempt to meet difficulties, some refurbishing of material, brushing up of cobwebs—and something accomplished?

Old Order Still?

CRITICS are not wanting who would say that the momentum of the vanished British regime is carrying India forward. The most violent of them would discredit the Indian administrator as a brown BURRA SAHIB and charge him with all the sins of a bureaucrat. They would dismiss the rest as lazy, inefficient and indisciplined BABUS, with no spirit of service to the people. Bureaucracy is hated all over the world. In India particularly, there has been for ages an estrangement between the officials and the masses breeding suspicion and distrust. It is no wonder if the same criticism that was made during pre-independence days is continued even now and the same phrase, such as "a top-heavy, wasteful, cumbrous, untrustworthy white elephant" is sometimes used in attacking India's administrative organisation.

Admittedly—and the Government are not behind any one else in recognising this—the need of the hour is to secure for the country an honest and efficient administration with a keen spirit of service to the people. No reform or progress is possible without a well-organised public service, unsullied in integrity and capable of working in a co-ordinated way so as to produce quick results.

The questions one would naturally ask are: What has India's free Government done in the matter of reorganising its Services? Has it cleaned up corruption and nepotism, cut red-tape and infused a new spirit? Is there some economy, a tightening up of discipline, a little more despatch and efficiency?

It is impossible to expect a sudden transformation of anything in this world. In answering these questions, let all facts and circumstances be taken together and the Government's omissions and commissions be judged in the balance.

New Blood

WHEN SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL took charge of the Home Ministry in 1946, almost the first task he set his heart upon was the replacement of the Secretary of State's Services by a cent-per-cent Indian or Indian-controlled Services. In October 1946 he secured agreement of all Provinces to the institution of a new All-India Service — the Indian Administrative Service. This was hailed as laying the foundation of the future administrative structure of free India.

On the basis of this agreement the Government have worked out the details, the types and number of posts, the reserves, the number to be supplied to the Centre from each Province, the procedure for recruitment, pay scales and conditions of service. At the same time, they had to make temporary arrangements for carrying on, to close the gap the "steel frame" had suffered upon the transfer of power and the Partition.

The second problem was then to find the men required for filling up the gap. In the middle of last year, a Special Recruitment Board was set up. Its task was, in effect, to survey the potential administrative manpower in the country between the ages of 27 and 45 outside the ranks of the permanent services and also to select Provincial Service Officers who were of the requisite standard, to man All-India Services. So far, the Board has interviewed candidates in all but the U. P. and is expected to complete its task by September. The real significance of this step is that it is designed to meet the needs which would arise after two or three years.

The Board has already selected 53 candidates for the I.A.S. and the final list containing the names of further selected persons is expected shortly. Upto the middle of July, 1949 about 2,000 candidates have been interviewed. Further, recently the F.P.S.C. have selected the first 162 candidates from those who sat for the combined I.A.S. etc. examinations held last December and January. The efforts of the Special Recruitment Board and the F.P.S.C. which will continue to hold examinations once a year for the selection of I.A.S. personnel, are expected to result in the provision of all the senior officers needed by the administration in the next few years.

Similar steps were also taken in regard to the formation of the Indian Police Service. The gaps were closed by the same methods of direct recruitment, selection of Provincial servicemen and emergency recruitment by the Board.

During 1949 forty four persons were selected for the I.P.S. by the Special Recruitment Board in addition to 39 selected through the F.P.S.C. in 1948.

Two Training School one in Delhi for the I.A.S. and the other in Mount Abu for the I.P.S. are being set up for training the selected candidates. After the course in these Schools, the officers get practical training in the Province.

States Too

ANOTHER important step that has been taken is the acceptance by the States and States' Unions to participate in the All India Services. For the first time now India has achieved the integration of key services on a country-wide basis, which will be a great asset in fighting disruption or fissiparous tendencies.

It would be well to appreciate the differences betwen the pre-Independence Central Government and the present Central Government before the steps taken to reorganise the set-up are examined.

In 1939, the functions of the Central Government were mainly to co ordinate various Provincial Governments. It consisted of about ine Departments (Home; Defence; Finance; Railways; Communications; Commerce; Labour; Legislative; and Education, Health and Lands) in which 'nation-building, (or development) departments were not the main ones. Officers to man all these Departments were supplied mainly by borrowing from Provinces while permanent element was provided by the Imperial Secretariat Service officials and the routine clerks.

After independence, the form and even the conception of the Central Government have changed. Not only the volume of work but also the functions of the Central Government have grown enormously. State intervention in many spheres and Central control over economic activities have been increasing. India and the world are in the grip of an economic emergency and opinion is more and more in favour of a stronger Centre in the country. More emphasis is now laid upon nation-building activities. We have also to develop an extensive diplomatic service as India, with an independent foreign policy of her own, has to participate in most of the councils of the world. The nine Departments of the past have now expanded into nineteen Ministries (Home Affairs, States, External Affairs, Defence, Finance, Railways, Transport, Communications, Commerce, Law, Information and Broadcasting Industry and Supply, Labour, Works, Mines and Power, Food, Agriculture, Health Education and Rehabilitation).

Thus the needs of the Central Government have out-grown the capacity of the previous organisation which depended on a limited supply from the Provincial cadres. Further, some of the functions of the Central Government have become so specialised that it was essential to have a permanent cadre for the Centre.

An Enquiry

WHAT set-up the Central Government should have, in consonance with the changed character of the volume and its functions, is now the subject of an enquiry by Mr N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister for Railways and Transport. A scheme is also under consideration for the institution of a Central cadre of the I.A.S. in addition to the nine Provincial cadres already created. The new cadre is to consist of two parts, one, the general administrative pool and the other a special administrative pool in which will be incorporated the existing finance-commerce pool. It is to be built up in part by increasing the draw off from the Provincial cadres on a quasi-permanent tenure and in part by a draw-off from the various Central Services. The scheme is so designed as to enable the strength of the cadre to be regulated from time to time according to needs.

With the formation of all these All-India cadres and the reorganisation of the set-up, India can be reasonably expected to have an efficient and incorruptible instrument of administration—with a sense of unity and ESPRIT-DE CORPS and free from political, local or communal affiliations.

The war had led to a five-fold expansion of the Central Secretariat staff, particularly ministerial assistants and clerks. A majority of those newly recruited were temporary. Quick promotions were also effected with the result that in the higher posts also there were many temporary men.

The material from which these recruits were taken was the same as before., namely matriculates, university graduates and products of other educational institutions. Careful selection by the F. P. S. C. gave place, under the stress of the war, to ad-hoc mass recruitment. Educational standards had fallen and training facilities were few.

Naturally, this state of affairs quickly brought about an unprecedented deterioration in quality. Further, as a majority of the new recruits were temporary, they felt uncertain in regard to their future and this affected their efficiency adversely.

In the wake of independence, a large number of refugees from Pakistan had come into India and they had to be provided for urgently. Vacancies, as they arose, were filled in, by these refugees, particularly former employees of Central or Provincial Governments.

Standards Lowered

THE effect of all these was a considerable lowering of standards. Government realised that this had to be arrested as soon as possible. A scheme of reorganisation embracing all posts of the Central Secretariat form Assistants upto Under-Secretaries was drawn up in October, 1948. The scheme provides for a review of all posts with a view to determining the number of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary posts. The services have been divided into four grades —Under-Secretaries, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Assistants. While the top grades will be selection posts, the two lower grades will be recruited directly. 75 per cent of the posts of Assistants is to be filled on the results of F.P.S.C. examination and 25 per cent by promotion of clerks. 50 per cent of Assistant Superintendents will similarly be recruited on the results of F.P.S.C. examination for I.A.S. and Central Services (Class I) and the balance by promotion from Assistants. The entire scheme is now being implemented. The Government have also framed rules which would give a large number of temporary employees a quasi-permanent status and, with that a sense of security.

Training facilities to improve the quality of work in the Secretariat are also now provided. A Secretariat Training School started functioning since May 1948 to train the Assistants selected by F.P.S.C. and to give short refresher course to batches of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Recruitment

SOME important changes in the methods of recruitment and promotion have recently been effected. It has now been made almost mandatory that officers and personnel appointed or promoted by the Ministries should be from the candidates approved by the F.P.S.C. Exceptional cases where there may be difference of opinion between the F.P.S.C. and the Ministries, are to be decided by a committee of the Cabinet. The F.P.S.C. will be aided by renowned specialist jobs. These and other measures will, it is hoped, go to reduce complaints regarding recruitment and provide the right personnel required to meet the growing needs of the Government.

One of the charges commonly laid against the administration is in regard to discipline. Whatever its causes might have been the ravages of war, partition and other ills India had to go through—the evil has to be remedied. The Government are now taking stricter measures to control indiscipline among its servants. Participation in politics of subversive activities by the Government servants will not be tolerated. Special rules have also been framed to safeguard national security.

Corruption

THE ERADICATION of corruption from the Services has not been the headache of their critics alone. Government have devoted serious thought on the subject. Drastic measures have been devised to root out bribery and corruption. A Special Police Establishment, which is being further strengthened, has been set up under the Central Government to deal with cases of corruption. The SPE has secured 104 convictions from January 1948 upto the end of June 1949.

Several steps have been taken to instil purity in the Services. Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been amended so as to prevent a Government servant or his family members from making investments as are likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his duties. There is also a proposal that an accurate up-to-date record should be maintained of the movable and immovable property held by all officers either in their own names or in the names of their dependants. When this materialises, it will effectively check all illegal accumulation of wealth by Government servants.

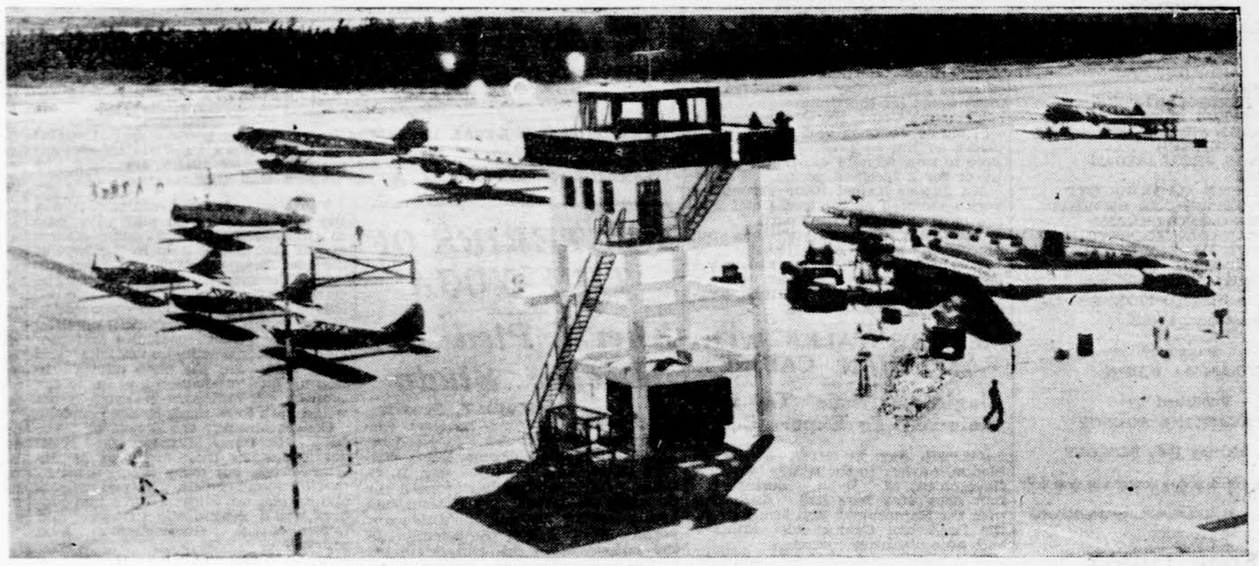
Hope In Future

MUCH will depend upon the quality and calibre of the men in public Services. Assuredly, India is not bereft of men of character. Nor is it too much to hope that Indian youth, from whom will come the future recruits to the Services, will furnish active, intelligent and patriotic officials. Fair opportunity is now provided for the best of the bunch of educated youngmen to come through open competition any other extraneous consideration, will be the criterion by which the pick of the lot would be put in positions of responsibility. The cleavage between officials and the people has been lessening since the dawn of freedom. The Services have to foster nobler traditions and a spirit of service to the people.

India's Parliament during its budget session this year expressed its keenness to see that the Services change their mentality and outlook. Acknowledging this, Sardar Patel, Minister for Home Affairs—than whom there is none harder to please —said: "Already there are visible signs that the change is on. That change will come much quicker, with sympathy and patience, with generosity and goodwill..."

To sum up the foundations for rearing an efficient, unified and integrated administration for the whole country including States and States' Unions had been laid by the forethought and timely action of Sardar Patel. The building up of the Services so as to meet the expanding needs of a progressive, democratic State is going on at present on admittedly sound and flexible lines. Steps to streamline and rationalise the set-up and the cadres are also being taken hand in hand. The need of despatch and of proper and efficient methods of work has been recognized and much thought is being exercised over the problems of shortening the red-tape and of co-ordinating the various branches. Due regard is being paid to quality and fair methods of recruitment and to the provision of training and experience. Measures to instil discipline, loyalty, zeal and incorruptibility have not been neglected. At the same time, steps have been taken to create a better morale and a feeling of contentment and stability amongst useful classes of Government servants. A fair deal to the refugee employees has been ensured without entailing loss of efficiency.

In short, as Sardar Patel claimed, the Government have taken many useful steps in the past months in building up the Services of a free India. It is true that much more remains to be done. All the same, if viewed in the light of the difficulties and impediments that lay before the country, it will be appreciated that something at least has been done in the task of modelling and planning the structure of our Services on new democratic lines.



This is the air age, and Free India cannot afford to lag behind, as she did during British rule. An effort is now being made to produce planes in India, and the first plane assembled in India has already taken to the skies. Picture shows the control tower at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, where the assembly of planes and their repairs are being done now, to begin with.

The Future Of French India

A Fair Referendum Or No Referendum At All

BEWARE OF GREEDY OPPORTUNISTS

Left free to decide their own destiny, there is no doubt that the people of French India will vote for India. But dark forces are at work, plotting for their own interest. India must now insist that there should be either a free Referendum or no referendum at all.

BY
DR. N.V. RAJKUMAR,
of the
Foreign Department,
A. I. C. C.

WHEN I was asked to write about the future of French India, I was wondering what to say for the simple reason that there is no future for French India. There is only one India today — a free democratic India; and there is no place in it for any foreign possessions, whether French or Portuguese. The continued existence of the French and Portuguese settlements on Indian soil is therefore out of the question.

Our attitude in this matter has been made crystal clear in the famous Jaipur resolution of the Congress. The present writer has had some part in putting out this resolution, but the credit for it should go to Jawaharlal Nehru for the draft was, as usual, entirely his. In unequivocal terms, the resolution has set forth free India's policy towards the continuance of foreign imperialism on patches of purely Indian territory.

In the opening para, it says: "With the establishment of independence in India, the continued existence of any foreign possession in India becomes anomalous and opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom. Therefore it has become necessary for these possessions to be politically incorporated in India and no other solution can be stable or lasting or in conformity with the will of the people. The Congress trusts that this change will be brought about soon by peaceful methods and the friendly co-operation of the governments concerned."

The resolution goes on to assure the people of these territories that their future set-up in the Indian Union would be decided in consultation with them keeping in view the different political, administrative, judicial, educational and other practices obtaining there.

A Warning

I DO NOT THINK we could have posed the whole question in a better and more graceful manner. In simple but effective phraseology, it has been made clear to France and Portugal that it is impossible for India to tolerate their domination over the tiny areas that are in their possession today. We have made the British quit the major part of this country. Are we likely to keep quiet and allow the French and the Portuguese to remain? We had hoped that when the British gave up their rule here, the French and the Portuguese would also depart. When the lion has left the feast, can the jackals remain? It is a sad thing that they did not profit by the experience of the British and follow their footsteps.

If we have not shown the mailed fist under the velvet glove, it is because we believe that the velvet glove alone would suffice to scare away the robber. We are a peaceful people and we want to settle this thing peacefully. If we were to adopt forcible methods, we could, I am sure, solve this problem in a matter of hours.

But we have some regard for international morality as well as great faith in the purity of the means to achieve our ends. We do not desire to immitate the French and the Portuguese who grabbed this territory by sheer violence. We are resolved to get back this territory from its conquerors in a straight forward manner.

An Agreement

IT IS in pursuance of this policy that an agreement was arrived at between France and India on 8th June 1948, for the settlement of the future of the five French possessions here, under which the future of the French territories in India was to be referred to the people of those areas for decision. This was done because the French Government said that under Article 27 of their Constitution any transfer of French territory or any change in its status could be effected only after "consultation with the people". Under the terms of the collateral correspondence which took place between the Indian and French Governments, the latter interpreted this consultation to mean a referendum; and the modalities of this referendum were to be decided by the Municipal Assemblies of the five settlements for which fresh elections were to be held.

All this was apparently fair and above board. Now we realise the game that was being played and is still being played by the French with the help of their henchmen in these places. It is a well-known fact that there has never been a fair election in the history of French India. Elections have always been a mockery there. Might was right and a handful of political bosses with their goonda followers aided by the liberal use of money and liquor could win them easily for themselves. The plan was to get pro-French elements into power in these Municipal assemblies. It would then be easy to manipulate the referendum in favour of the French.

And this is what actually happened. Except in Chandernagore where the elections took place earlier and where the French could not muster any substantial support because of the intense patriotism of the population there and their affinities with the people of adjoining Bengal, the Municipal elections that took place in the four settlements in South India in October 1948 were a mere sham.

I was present in Pondicherry during the elections and I know what happened. It was nothing but a prostitution of a democratic device. I need not say anything further on that point as it is now past history.

A Rebuff

MUCH water has flowed under the bridge since then. In spite of Chandernagore's request for a settlement without the formality of a referendum, it was thrust upon the people of that town. They took up the challenge and on 19th June last gave their verdict in favour of India by a 99 per cent. majority. I was one of those who were privileged to witness the historic scenes that occurred in Chandernagore that day. It was a tremendous victory for India and it proved the old adage that blood is thicker than water.

Chandernagore's rebuff has given a great blow to French plans. It has had its own repercussions in the other four settlements. Of course, the French hope for a favourable result there. They have all along treated Chandernagore differently and had given it up as lost. In Pondichery, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, their own men are in power and they pin all their hopes on them. They believe that these men, would manage to win the ensuing referendum in favour of France by terrorising and bribing the voters. This is a distinct possibility and unless our Government are on the alert and insist on conducting the referendum under joint Indo-French auspices and supervision, I personally have little doubt about the results

If we concede the French claim to make it an internal affair, the referendum is as good as lost, because there will be no fair referendum.

A Tragedy

IT WILL BE a great tragedy if this were to happen. For, the great majority of the people of French India are with us and are in favour of integration with India. Only certain opportunists are against us; and they are against us not because they have any love or regard for France but because they are afraid they might lose their advantages in a democratic India. I know what I am saying and I am speaking from first-hand experience of men and events there.

I therefore feel and feel strongly that either there should be a fair referendum or no referendum at all. I know that the Government of India are conscious of their responsibilities in such a grave matter affecting the destinies of lakhs of fellow-Indians and the prestige of the Nation. There is no reason to believe that the External Affairs Ministry would allow India's case to go by default and I am sure they will do all that can be done.

The other day a 'delegation' from the four South Indian French settlements was in Delhi to contact the Government of India and to find out what their intentions are with regard to the future status of the French territories if and when the people decided to merge with India. They had previously been to Paris obviously to find out what the French would give them in case they decided to remain with France. These are the people who won the last Municipal elections and they are in power there. So far as they were concerned it is purely a business deal. They would jump on whichever side provided softer ground. It was 'realpolitik' with a vengeance! Our Government which is committed to the Jaipur resolution on foreign possessions must have made clear their stand. What these gentlemen will now do is a matter for them to decide.

Meanwhile our position is clear. We go ahead with the proposed referendum if we are assured of a fair deal. Otherwise we are not bound by the results of any referendum that may be conducted by the French, for it will be a unilateral decision. In that case the June 8th agreement becomes invalid and the natural consequences will follow.

Chandarana Retains Men's Singles Title

DYER AND KHANCHAND SPRING SURPRISE IN MEN'S DOUBLES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Tournament concluded this evening. Uttam Chandarana retained the Men's Singles tittle, so did Gool Nasikwalla in the Women's Singles Ossie Dyer and H. M. Khanchand provided the most thrilling match of the evening when they eliminated Uttam Chandarana and Dr. W. R. Kirloskar in very keen games which went the long way.

Gool Nasikwalla and D. H. Kapadia claimed the Mixed Doubles title at the expense of Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand in three straight games Young Thackersey once again exerted his domination over the Juniors Singles title when he beat N. N. Mulla after conceding the second game.

MR. A. S. DE MELLO, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA PRESIDED AND DISTRIBUTED THE PRIZES. SPEAKING ON THE OCCASION MR. DE MELLO SAID THAT TABLE TENNIS WOULD HAVE AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE NEW STADIUM AND THAT HERE WAS A HEALTHY FUTURE FOR INDIAN SPORT. HE FURTHER ADDED, "WE HAVE THE RAW TALENT BUT IT MUST BE SHAPED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION."

HE ALSO FELT THAT THERE SHOULD BE A COLLEGE OF SPORT WITH A THREE YEARS CURRICULUM. THE COLLEGE SHOULD BE DEVOTED ENTIRELY TOWARDS SPORT TURNING OUT COACHES AND PLAYERS ALIKE TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN INDIAN SPORT.

Chandarna in claiming the Men's Singles title is three straight games found very little difficulty in disposing of M. V. S. Vittal who tame Chanbe off-colour. Vittal was tame Chandarana guiled Vittal by his superb placements which found him completely outmannoeuvered.

Chandarana and Dr. Kirloskar received a shock in the Men's Doubles for Ossie Dyer and Khanchand dictated terms and where at their attacking best. Dyer and Khanchand claimed the initial game at 21-19 but they changed their tactics in the second game and were hitting rather erratically missing some easy ones, but at 12 points they rallied round and were within an ace of equalizing when Chandarana received inspiration to smash past his opponents.

Dyer and Khanchand lost the third game rather easily fooding out at 14 points but they seemed to have only taken as a breather and when claiming the next two games Ossie Dyer and Khanchand, who were in arrears in the initial stages equalised at 12 and it was in the fourth game that Khanchand nearly cost his partner the match.

Having a lead of four points at 18-14. Khanchand sent two returns into the net and the score came to 19-18 and it seemed as though he was nervous for he let another two points drop. He first sent a service return into the net then he smashed miles outside the table. Dyer was steadier and then sent across two good smashes that won him the game.

The deciding game proved similarly exciting Chandarana and Kirloskar were 12-10 but Dyer and Khanchand drew level at 12 amid tremendous applause from a well packed hall. The lead changed hands twice till 15 all and then at 18. Chandarana received valuable support at this stage from Kirloskar who was returning practically everything and they gamed the lead 19-18.

Excitement rose fever high when Khanchand equalized 19 all, but this is when the stop came for Khanchand and Dyer claimed the next two points and match with two terrific smashes.

The improved Suhasini Dharan attacking Gool Nasikwalla found Gool defending very well and some of her returns were so surprising that Suhasini had to recover quickly to pat them back. Gool won in straight games.

MEN'S SINGLES

Uttam Chandarana beat M. V. S. Vittal 21-8, 21-5, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

Ossie Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat U. M. Chandarana and W. R. Kirloskar 21-19, 19-21, 14-21, 21-19, 21-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final)

Miss Goal Nasikwalla beat Miss Suhasini Dharan 21-13, 21-19, 21-16.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final)

Gool Nasikwalla and D. H. Kapadia beat Jaya Walawalkar and H. M. Khanchand 21-18, 21-17, 21-16.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (Final)

S. K. Thackersey beat N. N. Mulla 21-16, 18-21, 21-18.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, August 14 (PTI): The only match played to-day in the First Division Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:

George Telegraphs 6, Aryans 1.

In the Day's Sport

ATHLETICS

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

2-30 p.m. Bombay Junior's Club Independence Meet.

BADMINTON

4 p.m. C. C. I. Open Championships **C. C. Courts**

KEEN MIXED DOUBLES ENCOUNTERS

Inter-Collegiate Badminton

BOMBAY, Sunday

A new chapter was started in collegiate Badminton this morning at the Elphinstone College Court, when the first round of Mixed Doubles was decided.

Xavierites once again gave a very bad account of themselves when their 'B' pair, P. B. Shashital and Miss Babette Saldanha went down rather tamely to Elphinstonians Dhongade and Miss Vasumati Oak in straight sets. The score being 15-9, 15-6.

Dhongade gave a very fine exhibition of mixed doubles game and with Mis Oak playing at the top of her form, they found little difficulty in beating their opponents.

Dhongade and Miss Oak have a all round combination and though Xavierites made a gallant bid to break through their opponents defence Dhongade's retrieving power was too much for them, and consequently Dhongade and partner broke their combination and ran through the match, the score being 15-9, 15-6.

In another match Raj Kumar Jain and Miss B. Nazareth from National Medical College accounted for P. A. Kamath and Miss G. Tarapore from Ruia College. Jain and partner won the first set rather easily at 15-6, but lost the second by a solitary point. Jain and partner won the match at 15-6, 16-17, 15-10.

There will be no matches tomorrow due to Independence Day celebrations. The matches will be continued on Tuesday Morning at 8 a.m. sharp.

Following were the results:

MIXED DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND:— I. C. Patel and Miss P. Nathu (G. M. C. 'B') beat R. P. Soonawalla and Miss S. Patwardhan (National Medical 'B') 15-6, 15-7; V. N. Sayata and Miss N. P. Uplekar (Wilson 'A') beat D. B. Rege and Miss N. V. Goglekar (Khalsa 'B'); 17-14, 12-15, 15-1; Dattatreya N. Dhongade and Miss Vasumali M. Oak (E. C. and R. I. S. 'B') beat P. B. Shashital and Miss Babette Saldanha (St. Xavier 'B') 15-9, 15-6, Mahesh P. Desai and Miss Sindhu S. Phansalkar (E. C. and R. I. S. 'A') w. o. S. G. Wagh and Miss Chari (Podar 'B'); P. A. Kamath and Miss G. Tarapore (Ruia 'B') beat C. J. Desai and Miss Chitnis (Ismail 'B'); 15-11, 15-2, R. B. Pradhan and Miss G. N. Patwardhan (Nat S.M. 'A') beat Kazi Kabir and Miss A. Moulvi (Ismail 'A'), 15-10, 15-11; S. N. Kumta and Miss Prabha Gulab (G. S. M. 'B') w.o. S. T. C. 'A'; Ruj Kumar Jain and Miss B. Nazareth (Nt. Med. 'A') beat D. C. Shirodkar and Miss Kelkar (Siddharth 'B') 15-10, 15-3; Ardeshir R. Kavarana and Miss M. Karanjia (Podar 'A') beat D. Karai and Miss R. Bhandan (Law 'A'); 15-10, 15-8; G. M. Prabhu and Miss Kulkarni (Wilson 'B') beat S. M. Master and Miss S. E. Adhye (Bhavan's 'A') 15-8, 15-4; Raj Kumar Jain and Miss B. Nazareth (National Medical 'A') beat P. A. Kamath and Miss G. Tarapore 16-6, 16-1, 15-10.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MEET

Bombay Junior Athletics

A good response has been received for the Bombay Junior Athletes Club Meet to be held on Monday, August 15th at the St. Xavier's College Ground Parel, except in the Open events; the Women's 100 metres and the Men's High Jump have been cancelled.

The meet will start at 2-30 p.m. Numbers will be issued to the competitors on the ground prior to the first event. Spectators will be charged a nominal entrance fee of annas two.

Rev. Fr. M. Balaguer, S.J. & P.H.D., Principal of St. Xavier's College has kindly consented to preside. The organisers wish it to be known that the meet will take place even if it is raining.

The following is the order of events: 2-30 p.m. 60 m. Hurdles Heats boys under 15; 110 m. Hurdles heats under 18; 50 m. run heats boys under 15; 100 m. run under 18 heats; 200 run boys under 15 heats; 400 m. run boys under 18 Final; 100 m. run final Open; 100 m. run girls under 15 final; 60 m. hurdles final; Runnning High jump boys under 18 final; Ruaning High jump for girls final; 200 m. run final; 100 m. run boys under 18 final; 800 m. run Open final; 800 m. run boys under 15 final; 1500 m. run boys under 18 final.

I.F.A. SHIELD TOURNEY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14 (PTI): In the only match played to-day in the Second Round of the I.F.A. Shield Tournament, Raishina Sporting of New Delhi beat Customs by one goal to nil.

YOUNG SWIMMERS BEAT MACCABI

Golwalla Waterpolo League

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Even without the services of their regular centre forward D. Morarji the young Swimmers Union 'A' team defeated the Senior string of the Maccabi in the replay of the Water-Polo at the Golwalla Swimming Baths this morning by four goals to three.

Except in the last few minutes of play when the Maccabi dictated terms and tried desperately for the equaliser the game did not rise up to expectations. There were hardly any good moves or passes on either side. This was especially noticeable among the Maccabi ranks whose team lacked cohesion and good team work.

The game started off with the Y.S.U getting possession of the ball an G. Ratansy tested the opposing custodian but found him safe. The game swinging over to the other end R. Deane hit the cross bar.

Maccabi drew first blood in the firth minute of play when Robert Deane receiving a pass from Issac Mansoor converted.

The Y.S.U. stung by this reverse applied pressure and in the eighth minute of play Kanti Shan receiving a pass near the six yards took a good hanging shot to equalise matters.

The second goal of the Y.S.U. was obtained by the same player a minute later when Kanti eluding a defender swam right up to the goal mouth and scored at point blank range. One thing however the referee overlooked and that was, that G. Ratansy one of the other forwards was holding on to D. Sopher to prevent him from going and intercepting K. N. Shah who scored the goal. The Y.S.U. heartened by this lead kept up the pressure or attack.

At the other end Mansoor swimming up to the goal mouth with the ball was intercepted by Chandnani. At another time Robert took a shot at goal, the ball rebounded off defender K. Ratansy's hand back into the hands of Robert who was unmarked and he took a shot at goal which the goal-keeper saved.

Half time found the young swimmer's Union leading by two goals to one.

Within one minute of resumption G. Ratansy put his side two goals ahead by taking a grand shot at goal. Trying the same shot a few minutes later he was failed by Ghatan the custodian.

During the whole game but more so uptil now Robert Deane who was the only potential scorer of the Maccabi only natential scorer of the Maccabi was nicely bottled up by the two defenders Ratansi and Chandnani. This was partly the fault of I. Mansoor, the wing forward who was keeping too close to Deane with the result that Mansoor's defender often intercepted the passes to Robert. Now the Maccabi opened up their playing tactics

D. Sopher was ordered out of play and was substituted by E. Meyer. G. Ratansy from a free pass passed to K. Shah who passed back to him and Ratansy scored the fourth goal of his side. All seemed to be over for the Maccabi but they did not lose heart.

I Mansoor receiving a pass near the half way mark took a beautiful shot which crashed into the net.

With scoreboard now reading four goals to two in favour of the Y.S.U. Maccabi now kept the advantage and Robert when taking a shot off a corner pass was unlucky when the ball hit the crossbar. Then in the tenth minute of commencement Robert took a first time shot at goal to reduce the margin

Excitement ran high as the Maccabi who had now the upper hand tried for the equaliser. M. N. Bhatia being sent out at this time L. B. Bhatia substituted. Soon after this closure was applied. The match ended in a win for the Young Swimmers Union who qualified to meet the Senior String of the Golwallas on next Sunday at 11 a.m.

The teams were:—

Y.S.U. R. P. Thakker, G. Ratansi, K. N. Sampat, R. Chandnani, M. N. Bhatia, K. N. Shah, K. Ratansi.

SUBSTITUTES L. B. Bhatia, M. P. Kapadia, M. K. Mehta.

MACCABI E. Ghatan, D. Sopher, D. Ghatan, Eddie Meyer, R. Deane, I. Mansoor, Zilka. SUBSTITUTES Ellis Meyer. E. Zilka, F. Moses.

GOAL AVERAGE DECIDES LEAGUE

Tatas Claim Honours

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Tata Sports claimed the First Division of the Indian Football League by virtue of a better goal average than St. Xavier's College.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Tata	8	4	1	1	17	4	13
St. Xaviers	8	6	1	1	20	7	13
General Motors	8	5	2	1	12	5	12

General Motors held Tatas to a draw both sides sharing two goals. Perumal scored for Tatas in the opening half while Dominic equalized just before half time for the Motormen.

Khatau Sports beat Globe in the knock out round of the Second Division of the Indian Football League by five goals to one.

Khatau thus won the championship which was fought out between the winners of Section A and B of the League.

PHALNIKAR BEATS BHOPARDIKAR

Tame Matches In C.C.I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Further progress was made in the C.C.I. Open Badminton Championships, when no fewer than twenty matches were decided in the men's singles. Four of the matches being decided by walk overs.

The most interesting match of the evening was the one in which Phalnikar from Poona accounted for M. K. Bhopardikar of Ruia College.

Bhopardikar won the first set rather easily at 15-3, as he had the stamina to keep up the attack in the first set, but constant smashing had taken very heavy toll of his stamina and as a result Phalnikar rose to the occasion and bringing flicks, smashes and drops into play he won the second set at 15-12.

In the third set Bhopardikar was very tired and although he scored many points by slowing down the game, he made a very tactical mistake in taking to smash at intervals. Phalnikar won the decider at 15-11.

Earlier in the evening, G. S. Kalyanpur was taken to three set by A. A. Baakza. The superior stamina of the former was the deciding factor.

Following were the results:

Men's Singles:

G. S. Kalyanpur beat A. V. Baakza, 6-15, 15-10, 15-11; D. G. Mulekar beat N. S. Samuel, 15-5, 15-10, K. K. Sachdev beat T. Mahadevan 15-1, 15-6; Nazim H. Shums beat M. D'Souza, 15-4, 15-4; Ardeshir R. Kavarana beat N. R. Swamy; 15-0, 15-1; B. R. Mallapur beat V. S. Mendonca 15-5, 15-4; Dr. D. S. Rao w.o. P. M. Kapadia; B. R. Agaskar beat M. R. Kundaji, 15-2, 15-8; A. S. Phalnikar beat Manohar K. Bhopardikar 3-15, 15-12, 15-11; S. C. Daniel beat V. M. Jain, 15-8, 15-1; R. C. Vin beat V. R. Varadkar, 15-5, 15-7; V. Y. Vengurlekar beat R. P. Soonawalla, 15-3, 15-11; H. R. Shah beat B. Y. Gupte, 15-4, 17-15; M. P. Desai beat J. N. Shetty, 15-7, 15-5; R. M. Zaveri beat B. B. Katara, 15-8, 15-9; P. M. Zaveri w.o. H. K. Fu; C. Quadros w.o. N. M. Shinde; S. S. Parulekar w.o. R. A. Dalal, L. C. Chhabrea beat P. M. Nadkarni 11-15, 15-12, 15-5.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

WOMEN'S SINGLES

5 p.m. Miss H. Dubash vs. Mrs. K. P. Nevaskar, 5-20 p.m. Miss V. M. Oak vs. Miss S. Nigudkar, 5-40 p.m. Mrs. N. Lewis vs. Miss Om. Kacker, 6 p.m. Miss M. Hirangel vs. Miss S. N. Bhatt, 6-20 p.m. Miss M. Chinoy vs. Mrs. H. Mehta, 5 p.m. Miss P. Puri vs. Mrs. K. Natu, 5-20 p.m. Miss R. Cuthbertson vs. Miss D. Vakil, 5-40 p.m. Miss S. D. Rege vs. Miss T. Vakil, 6-00 p.m. Miss S. Phansalkar vs. Miss D. Saldana, 6-20 p.m. Miss S. Khorana vs. Miss B. Parias. 6-40 p.m. M. S Patil and M. K. Bhopardikar vs. T. Mahadervan and Partner. 7 p.m. B. B. Samant and K. R. Panjri vs. J. V. Patel and J. C. Patel. 7-20 p.m. R. J. Dalal and A. S. Dalal vs. V. M. Bhatt and D. M. Bhatt. 6-40 p.m. Harilal H. Shah and Partner vs. A. H. Satar and Partner, 7 p.m. V. Mendonca and M. DeSouza vs. P. T. Bhide and Panvalkar, 7-20 p.m. G. Fernandes and C. D'Souza vs. R. R. Chari and Partner.

Chin Up Likely To Annex Independence Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The following are my selections for the Independence day race meeting at Poona:—

1ST RACE:

	Win	Next Best
KANTAKA		
TRUE LOVE		

2ND RACE:

	Win	Next Best
GWALIOR EXPRESS		
CHANDRAKOR		

3RD RACE:

	Win	Next Best
STAR SAPHIRE		
KENNERETH		

4TH RACE:

	Win	Next Best
SALAMAT		
CHHOTI BEGUM		

5TH RACE:

	Win	Next Best
QUEEN OF GWALIOR		
GENTLE WHISPER		

6TH RACE:

	Win	Next Best
CHIN UP		
SNEHPRABHA		

7TH RACE:

	Win	Next Best
WAHDINA		
CHRISSIE DARLING		

8TH RACE:

	Win	Next Best
BHOPAL STAR		
RAJ DOOT		

CHOICE TREBLE
GWALIOR EXPRESS
QUEEN OF GWALIOR
BHOPAL STAR

FLUKES
PEPPERMINT
TASLAROON

Davindar Mohan Not To Play

Davindar Mohan, India's ace Singles player, will not be participating in the C.C.I. Badminton. C.C.I. authorities received a wire from Davindar Mohan, confirming the news.

Manoj Guha has wired to say that he will be playing in the C.C.I. Championships and he will reach Bombay on the 18th.

Kanga League Cricket

BOMBAY, Sunday.—The following are the results of the matches played in the Kanga League:

PLAYED AT PARSI GYMKHANA

Parsi Gymkhana beat Dadar Parsi Colony by 41 runs

Principal scores:+

Parsi Gymkhana 137 (N. C. Pavri not out 45, D. M. Gamadia 39 S. Poonawala 4 for 33.

Dadar Parsi Colony 96 (S. Poonawala 38, J. B. Patel 8 for 17, P. M. Dhondy 4 for 36).

PLAYED AT THE SUNDER C. C. GROUND

Jolly Cricketers beat Sunder C. C. on the 1st innings result.

SUNDER C. C. (1st Innings): Parasaram 0; Kothari 22; G. S. Wagh 5; B. G. Patel 13; Phadkar 6; Y. B. Palwankar 5; Shetty 3; Abraham 20; Kharwa 0; Fezi not out 13; Mowdawalla 0; Extras; Total 89.

Bowling Analysis: Jhaveri 1 for 14, Gajendrasinh 2 for 22; Mistry 3 for 24; Raiji 4 for 27.

JOLLY CRICKETERS (1st Innings): V. Raiji 42; Amersey 13; Chandorkar 4; U. M. Merchant 24; M. N. Raiji 34; Gajendrasinh not out 32; Bhatia 3; Jhaveri 11; Rest did not bat; Extras 7. Total (for 7 wickets declared) 170.

Bowling Analysis: Phadkar 2 for 49; Kharwa 2 for 40; Y. B. Palwankar 3 for 49.

SUNDER C. C. (2nd Innings): Parasaram 1; Wagh 43; Patel 21; Y. B. Palwankar 11; Shetty not out 12; Abraham not out 4; Total (for 4 wickets) 92

Played at Baronet C.C. Ground. Azad Maidan.

Aga Khan Gymkhana beat Gaud Union Sports Club by 4 runs.

AGA KHAN GYMKHANA (1st Innings): Nasser lbw b Walawalkar 19; Mahomed b Walawalkar 15; S. Karmally b Walawalkar 0; B. Ruttonsey c. bowled Samant 0; Kanieu b Walawalkar 2.; Poonja b Samant 0; Ladhk b Walawalkar 4; Poonawalla b B. Samant 3. Visani b Samant 4; A. Nasser b Samant 1, Rajabali not out 0. Extras 5, Total 53.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Walawalkar 5 for 9; B. Samant 5 for 18; Wagh 0 for 5; J. Samant 0 for 16.

GAUD UNION S.C. (1st Innings): M. W. Desai by Poonja 0; G. P. Wagh b Poonja 1; T. V. Samant run out 1; M. N. Desai b A. Poonja 20; B. B. Samant b B. Ruttonsey 15; M. N. Wagh lbw b Ruttonsey 0; B. P. Wagh b Ruttonsey 0; Mahajani b Ruttonsey 4; Walawalkar run out 2; R. S. Mahajan b Jehangir 2, N. B. Samant not out 1. Extras 3. Total 49.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: A. Poonja 3 for 18; Jehangir 1 for 10; Ruttonsey 4 for 12.

Played at Esplanade Maidan.

Catholic Gymkhana beat Pathare Prabhu C.C. by an innings.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA (1st Innings) C. Fernandes 38; Alexander 47; Matyrs 14; Kenny 4; Carvalho 19; F. D'Mello 2; Rodriques 6; A. Fernandes not out 24; D'Mello 3; Pinto 0, Texeira 4; Extras 7. Total 168.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Dighe 3 for 39. Rao 6 for 50.

PATHARE PRABHU CRICKETERS: (1st Innings): A. S. Desai 1; Kothare 1; Vyakakar 4; V. S. Kothare not out 14; Dighe 0; Patel 2; Mane 1; Kothari 0; Rao 0; Ubhaykar 8; M. G. Ubyhankar 7. Extras 1. Total 33.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Texeira 1 for 1; Carvalho 3 for 12; Martyrs 2 for 2; Alexander 1 for 2; O. D'mello 1 for 10.

Pathare Prabhu Cricketers (2nd innings). Desai 7; C. Kothare 1; Vyakakar 2; V. S. Kothare 2; Dighe 3; Patel 14; Mane 2; M. Kothari 1; Rao 5; Ubyankar 1; M. G. Ubyankar 1. Extras 0. Total. 39.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Carvalho 1 for 3; Texeira 1 for 7, A. Fernandes 3 for 8. Martys 2 for 49 Dymello 1 for 11 Alexander 1 for 0.

Played at Parsi Cyclists Sports Club Ground'—

Parsi Cyclists beat Hindu Gymkhana North by 8 wickets and 2 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA NORTH (1st. Innings) Kasirgar 0; Tahmane 5; Kotai 19; Dixit 0; Wagh 4; M. Telang 2; Joshi 32; Sahasrabudhe 5; Shirke 2; Sundaram 2; Arroor not out 3 Extras 8; Total 82.

Bowling Analysis; Bhada 1 for 18; Daruwalla 2 for 17; Modi 4 for 16; Gowadia 2 for 6; N. Patel 1 for 5.

PARSI CYCLISTS SPORTS CLUB (1st innings). Gowadia 42; Panthaky 5 Billimoria 3; R. Mody 8; Dadachanji 0; N. Patel 0; D. Mody 29; Daruvala 12; Bhada 3; Iarini not out 2; Patel 0; Extras 8 Total 112;

Bowling Analysis:— Telang 4 for 36; Joshi 6 for 27.

Hindu Gymkhana North (2nd Innings) Kasirgar 17; Tahmane 2; Kotai 1; Dixit 11; Joshi not out 15; Sahasrabudhe 27; Extras 4; Total (for 5 wkts declared) 77.

Bowling Analysis; Bhada 1 for 9; Patel 2 for 21; Modi 1 for 26.

Parsi Cyclists (2nd Innings) Gowadia 9; R. Mody 12; Daruwalla not out 25 Bhada not out 0; Extras 4 Total (for 2 wickets) 50.

Bowling Analysis: Shirke 1 for 11.

Played at Islam Gymkhana.

Islam Gymkhana beat Fort Vijay Cricket Club on the 1st innings by 3 wickets.

Fort Vijay Club (st Innings): V. M. Merchant c Kassum b Chowdhury 61. S. P. Shah b A. Hakim 1. G. K. Vera c Rattansey b Makwa 7 K. C. Mashruwala c Latif b Makwa 8 H. Kapadia c Mohiuddin b Hakim 5, M. Bhakwandas c Maka b Hakim 0 N.D. Ved b Chowdhury 4. S. M. Javeri c Abdulla b Chowdhury 13. G. R. Shrikhande b Chowdhury 7. R. G. Asher not out 0. A. O. Shah c Hakim b Chowdhury 1. Extras 12. Total 119.

Islam Gymkhana (1st Innings): E. S. Maka c Shah b Bhagwandas 0. I. U Khapekar c and b Merchant 2. A. A. Hakim c Kapadia b Merchant 3. K. C. Abdulla not out 79. M. M. Mohiuddin c Merchant b Ved 9. F. I. Makwa c Shrikhande b Merchant 7. M. A. Latif c Ved b Merchant 7. S. K. Rattansey not out 7. M. Anwar Chowdhury and A. T. Chaiwala did not bat. Extras 14. Total (for 7 wkts.) 135.

MAHAKOSAL NEWSLETTER

STALWART IN CAUSE OF HINDI LITERATURE

Pandit N. P. Mishra Passes Away

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

CENTRAL PROVINCES in general and Mahakosal in particular have lost a savant of Hindu literature in the death of Sahitya-Sastri Pandit Narmada Prasad Mishra, M.A., LL.B., ex-M.L.A. The late Pandit Mishra was 62; he died after an attack of coronary thrombosis.

Pandit Mishra was a brilliant student in his school days. He passed his Inter and B.A. examinations privately with distinction. He was a man with great literary merit and edited three high class Hindi magazines, "Shri Sharda", "Sharda Vinodini" and the "Hitakarini". He was an author of a number of Hindi books, and the secretary of the Rashtriya Hindi Mandir and his services in the cause of Hindi have been very valuable. He was also a teacher for 12 years and the honorary secretary of the Hitakarini Sabha, the leading educational institute in Mahakosal which is running an Arts College, a Law College and two high schools. Pandit Mishra was the president of the Jubbulpore Town Congress Committee during the historical "Flag Satyagraha movement" and was a municipal commissioner for over 12 years.

SOCIAL WORK.

The late Pandit Narmada Prasad Mishra was elected as a Member to the C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly in 1936 on the Congress ticket, and courted imprisonment in the individual Satyagraha Movement in 1940 and again in the August Movement of 1942.

A thorough gentleman to the core, the late Pandit Mishra was a silent, social and unostentatious constructive worker helping all causes that merit support.

MERCHANT ROBBED

Rs. 8,000 in Government Currency notes were removed by an unknown pickpocket from the possession of an unwary merchant of Mandla at the Nainpur railway station of B. N. Rly. It is stated that the merchant had fallen asleep in the third class railway waiting room at Nainpur, and when he was fast asleep, the pickpocket relieved him of his money and disappeared.

AUGUST 15

The Home Minister, Pandit D. P. Mishra will attend a police parade and take the salute. Shri Pyarelal Sharma, District Superintendent and Shri Chandra Shekhar Tewari, Superintendent, City Police, Jubbulpore, have been making arrangements to make the parade a grand success. The Military officers have also made arrangements to hold parades in the different units on August 15 in a simple, but impressive manner.

TILAK'S DAY

The late Lokmanya Tilak's grand daughter, Shrimati Kalindi Ghate presided over a meeting which was held yesterday in the Maharashtra High School, Jubbulpore to observe the death anniversary of the late Lokmanya. The meeting was convened by Shri R. Y. Mahajan, additional sessions judge, Jubbulpore, and the president of the Golbazar Vyayamshala Cultural Society and addressed by Pandit Bhawani Prasad Tewari, joint-Editor of the "Prahari", a Hindi weekly from Jubbulpore.

* * *

Two marble statues (bust size) of the late Shrimati Subhadrakumari Chowhan, the renowned Hindi poetess and story-writer and a Member of the C.P. Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket, who breathed her last in February 1948, have arrived at Jubbulpore from Italy. The Subhadra Memorial Committee is anxious to have one of these two statues installed inside the fountain enclosure at Jawaharganj, the business centre of Jubbulpore, but the installation is being delayed on account of the reported reluctance on the part of the authorities in permitting the Committee to do so.

BAN ON ARMS

Arms and ammunition dealers in the Jubbulpore district have been prohibited from selling arms and ammunition to any person without the production of a special permit from the district magistrate in addition to his licence for a further period of two months.

* * *

Although Jubbulpore district has been receiving pretty heavy showers of rain for the last one week, and it has, so far, registered a rainfall of about 24 inches since June 1, '49, there is still a deficit of rainfall of 8 inches during this period of the rainy season.

In certain areas, the cultivators have started the transplantation of the paddy plants.

* * *

The Provincial Government carried out an intensive propaganda for growing vegetables and foodgrains in bungalow-compounds, and supplied seeds, fertilisers and seedlings with suitable advice to the occupiers of the bungalows.

* * *

The plan for land reclamation work for the next season has been taken in hand, and as an experimental measure Government are considering to introduce preliminary mechanical cultivation in the tractor ploughed land at Pipariya centre, in the Hoshangabad district.

The scheme of composting village refuse into manure is practically complete and the late town compost scheme has made a good progress so far.

WILD ANIMALS FOR JAPAN

TOKYO, (PTI-Reuter)—The first postwar shipment wild animals for Japanese zoo has arrived at Yokohama from the United States.

The arrivals consisted of four lions, a pair of coyotes and some skunks.

IRISH FAIL IN ATTEMPT

Partition Issue In European Council

STRASBOURG, August 13. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Irishmen and Italians today brought sparkle to debates in the European Assembly here by fighting vigorously in defence of new subjects they wanted to be placed on the agenda.

The Irish representatives argued against the dropping of their proposal that the Assembly should discuss ways of eliminating causes of dispute between member states. The proposal was dropped because it lacked sufficient signatures.

This was one of the headings under which the Irish could have brought their campaign against the partition of Ireland before the Assembly.

Mr. Sean McCntee of Ireland argued vehemently that they had not been given sufficient opportunity to collect the necessary ten signatures.

The Assembly voted by an overwhelming majority to accept the ruling that a proposal must carry ten signatures.

Mr. Eamon De Valera, former Prime Minister of Eire, attempted later to reopen the fight but President Paul Henri Spaak ruled the motion out of order.

The Italians urged inclusion of their proposal calling for a general discussion on the objects of the Council. On a show of hands 43 representatives supported them, 24 opposed.

Although this was short of the two-thirds majority needed for its adoption, M. Spaak agreed to accept the proposal as an amendment to the agenda which requires only a simple majority.

POOLING RESOURCES

Miss Margaret Herbison, British member of Parliament, the first woman to address the Assembly, succeeded in placing on the agenda a proposal for pooling scientific and cultural resources. The Assembly adjourned until Tuesday.

The Committee of Foreign Ministers was meeting tonight to decide whether they would allow the Assembly to discuss the new subjects it wants.

W. Bengal To Raise Big Force of Volunteers

CALCUTTA, August 13 (API): The Government of West Bengal have decided to raise 109,000 volunteers for training under the West Bengal National Volunteer Force and 69,000 under the Jatiya Raksha Dal which is a special unit of the former organisation.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty-two volunteers from seven border districts of the Province received training last year in the Kanchrapara training camp of the Raksha Dal and the services of a number of these have been utilised as special constables by Government.

St. Joseph Hospital In Kashmir To Be Re-Started

NEW DELHI, August 13 (P.T.I): St. Joseph's Hospital in Baramulla, run by Cathonic sisters and destroyed during the raids in Kashmir in 1947 will be re-started, the Indian Red Cross Society stated in a press note here today.

During the raids, the hospital was looted, a major part of the building destroyed and one of the sisters killed.

The Indian Red Cross Society, the press note said, has donated medical instruments and supplies to the hospital, in response to a request from the Prime Minister of Kashmir.

ALDONA PREVAIL IN CORTALIM CUP

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two games were decided at the Cross Maidan on Sunday evening in the Cortalim Cup tournament.

Aldona S.C. beat Majorda S.C. by two goals to one in the early game. M. Fernandes and J. Noronha scored for Aldona, while M. Mendes scored for Majorda.

In the other match, Chinchinim S.C. beat Mapuca Union by three goals to one. Mapuca put up a plucky fight before they wen down. W. A. Litas (1) and L. Pereira (2) scored for Chinchinim while Domnick Fernandes scored Mapuca's only goal.

There will be no matches on Monday on Independence Day.

On Tuesday, Calangute Youth S. Union will met St. Michael's Anjuna S.C. in the Semi-final of the Luzito Cup at the Brabourne at 5-50 p.m.

The Bombay Chronicle

It seems, in fact, as though the second half of a man's life is made up of nothing but the habits he has accumulated during the first half.

—F. DOSTOEVSKY.

ACHIEVEMENT

There has been in the year that has just ended, the second year of Indian Freedom, a firm filling in of the details of India's political structure. The leaders have translated their ideas into policies and they have implemented these policies. The first striking achievement relates to the status of India in the world of nations. The objective of an independent, sovereign republic which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1947, has been steadfastly upheld in the field of foreign affairs in general and, particularly, in negotiating India's relations with other memoers of the Commonwealth. The formula, evolved in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, which respected this objective and at the same time permitted of Indian continuance of Commonwealth membership, was a symbol of good sense and practical statesmanship on both sides. It was made possible by the appreciation of all the representatives that the Commonwealth was a developing concept rather than a rigid framework into which all units had to be fitted. On the Indian side, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru put the case very aptly when he told members of the Constituent Assembly that he could have secured a change here or there if he had insisted but his approach was that of achieving a basic understanding rather than that of negotiating a pact. This approach has been seen in the financial agreement recently concluded between India and the United Kingdom on the matter of sterling-dollar releases. It does not in any way compromise India's attitude on a number of questions relating to colonialism, exploitation and racial prejudice but it indicates that India sees the greater possibility of influencing the Commonwealth on right lines by being in the system rather than in opting out of it. Free India's policy regarding foreign countries has been consistently one of establishing her separate identity by setting up embassies at the leading capitals. In the year under review, it has been possible to give a more definite purpose to our foreign representation. The Prime Minister has repeatedly stressed the intention of this nation to stand aloof from the struggle for power of rival blocs. This has been rigorously adhered to, in spite of the mounting pressure of events which are pulling other nations that were similarly disposed, one way or the other.

Internally, the year stands out as one in which the relation of the Centre with the units has been worked out. The States have all been integrated and the Financial Committee has presented a well-thought out scheme for financial co-ordination. The Constituent Assembly has decided that there should be no difference between the Provinces and the States and States Unions. The decision will, when implemented, level up existing differences and introduce a uniform system of administration throughout the Indian Union. The Hyderabad obstruction was ended in September and in Kashmir the conflict has passed from the military to the political sphere. The work of the armed forces whose personnel was called to the task of maintaining communal order, of going to the rescue of the people of Hyderabad and Kashmir, and in the latter case assuming the burden of operations—all at the end of strenuous war service in the Second World War, cannot be adequately measured in words. In the process, the Indian army has become a national force in a way few could have anticipated two years ago. The States position has been settled, on the whole, in a satisfactory manner. The general relation of the Centre to the units is one in which the responsibility for the security of the nation has been placed on the President, under the draft Constitution. Thus a great measure of autonomy is combined with the securing of India's essential unity.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the keynote of Indian policy when he remarked at a recent press conference that Communism and Communalism presented a choice to India analogous to that of between death by drowning and death by falling from a precipice. As a secular democratic State, India cannot afford to toy with either form of extreme fanaticism. But neither does she seek to put down either doctrine by coercion. The lifting of the ban on the R.S.S. and the refusal to outlaw the Communist Party both proceed from the Government's scrupulous desire to avoid any resort to authoritarian measures so long as acts of violence and anarchy are not indulged in. It is a more dangerous policy in that it leaves it to the people to reject these extremists. But it is to that extent a measure of the leaders' faith in the robustness of public opinion. In the field of political party work, the public, after nearly two years of listening to critics of the Government, has forced both the dominant Congress Party and the scattered groups of its opponents to re-think policies and programmes. The call to support the Congress on the plea of emergency needs and the appeal of the "Leftists" for the forming of an opposition to fulfil the requirements of Democracy have both failed to evoke a response from the people. The result has been efforts on the part of Congressmen to reorganise their party and frantic moves on the other side to achieve a leftist consolidation. The "leftist" efforts will not bear fruit because, whatever the needs of a democracy, there can be no scope for opposition for the sake of opposition—and unity built on this flimsy ground must needs break down. But these are significant omens.

In industry and agriculture, there has been appreciable progress although the gap between achievement and needs remains. In industry, the year has been a more peaceful one than the two preceding years and the Industrial Relations Act gives assurance of more stable conditions. The principle of consultations between Labour, Capital and the Government has been generally accepted and it promises an era of peace and progress. It is essential that both Labour and Capital look on adjudication as a last effort to win peace and to resort to it only after all direct negotiations have failed to secure the necessary adjustment. Too often it is the case that details which should have been cleared away in earlier discussions, are brought out in the Industrial Courts. As experience is gained, the conciliator will come more and more to replace the adjudicator and industry as a whole will gain thereby. In the agricultural sphere, production has increased and efforts are being made to deal with the food problem on an emergency basis. The target of self-sufficiency by 1951 has been set and every unit is striving to reach this goal. Emphasis on subsidiary food has been laid by the Prime Minister, and practical measures are in hand to popularies these substitutes. The dependence of India on other countries for covering the food gap and the currency shortages which prevent an extravagant outlay on imports of food are driving the nation to a sustained effort to grow its own food, and to husband its resources.

The "refugees" present in their person all the problems which confront other Indians in a less intense and immediate form. Food and clothing and shelter are the basic needs, and they are the most difficult to provide. It is in the last analysis a question of assimilating our countrymen who have chosen to live in our midst as part of us, who have left their homes in search of security and in hopes of being able to contribute their share to the common weal, who seek not only the bare minimum of living but opportunity and the better life. It would be foolish to expect for the refugees a privileged position in India; it would be equally idle to ignore them. The subject calls for infinite patience and understanding. The Government has shown ample proof of its interest in the refugees and has set in motion plans for re-settling them. But much can be done by the refugees themselves working out priorities. The worst period, however, has been tided over. After two years, India has emerged out of the chaos created by the unprecedented problem of millions seeking refuge from outside, whose claims to Indian assistance cannot be questioned.

A review of the main features of the two years leaves the feeling that the country has surmounted initial difficulties with credit. It is possible to find fault with specific policies but the over-all picture is reassuring. And it is difficult to point to any general attitude which would have served the nation better or laid the foundations of future development more truly. The country has been well set towards progress and the rest depends a great deal on what the people make of their opportunities. More than this cannot be asked of any Government: less than this would mean a breakdown of authority.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

DURBAN, August 12: A statement covering all the inquests, completed today, on the 78 non-Europeans who died in the Indian-African rioting in Durban last January, said that no evidence could be obtained on the circumstances of death or of those responsible

—PTI-Reuter.

* * *

In an informal discussions with a group of American world tourists, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said he thought it would be a good thing to have a Marshall Plan for Asia and to increase the standard of the people of the East.

We earnestly beg the critics—with little hope of success—to pause in their headlong rush to conclusion; pause only for a few moments. Indeed, to pause just long enough to know that the next three sentences of the report are: "But Asia looked at the West with suspicion because of the past. And even now the case of Indonesia illustrated his point. Europe was still carrying on its colonial tradition."

That is all that we begged from the critics

* * *

Talking of Nehru's critics—they are from both "Left" and Right—he asked some of them in the Constituent Assembly debate on India citizenship. "Do the critics mean that some kind of rule should be applied when dealing with Muslims which has nothing to do with equity?"

They mean nothing of the kind. They only mean art-for-art's-sake criticism.

* * *

Rajaji has sent the following message to the Pakistan Governor-General. Khwaja Nazimuddin: On Pakistan's National day, I convey to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Pakistan my personal felicitations and the cordial greetings of the Government and the people of India, and look forward inspite of every seeming difficulty to increasing co-operation in all matters.

We await Khwaja Nazimuddin's reply with great interest to see whether it does or fails to do justice to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and his self-acquired Indian Muslims.

* * *

KARACHI: Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, today urged political, economic and cultural co-operation between Middle Eastern countries and called President Truman's aid plan for the Middle East an essential factor in preserving peace.

That's splendid.

Er-er-by the way, when is Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan visiting Moscow?

TREAD THE PATH OF PEACE

Raja Maharaj Singh's Independence Day Appeal

"LET all political bodies—whether they be Congress, Socialists or Communists—go through open door and win by peaceful means. Otherwise, we shall be faced with a position which will not only thwart our internal progress but also gravely disturb our recently acquired prestige among the nations," says Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, in a speech, to be broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio today.

"Twelve months ago, today, I had the privilege of broadcasting on the expiry of one year of India's independence. In my opening sentences, I struck a note of joy ,for joy it was to know that we had successfully passed through our first year of freedom. That joy will be of an abiding nature and I trust that for generations to come the 15th of August will remain a day of remembrance and thanksgiving. Today, however, I wish to dwell for a few minutes on one or two notable achievements of the year that has passed and even more on our responsibilities in the future. The successes that have come to us in the past two years are most important and significant.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

"If there was one question which agitated the minds of the British Government before they left us two years ago, it was the future of Indian States. It was looked upon as inevitable that the States and their Rulers, or at least the more important among them, would remain as separate entities with the powers and privileges of the Princes largely unimpaired, the main though difficult task being to see how far they could fit themselves into the new Indian Constitution. What looked to be an almost insoluble problem has been solved within the last year. Large and quasi-independent States as well as small Principalities have been incorporated in India. This has been done in two different ways. The larger States have formed themselves into Unions throughout the length and breadth of the country. These Unions will be administered on the same lines as the provinces of India. They will, in fact, become Provinces or States with Governors, Ministers, Legislatures and the normal public services. The smaller Principalities, including some large States, such as Baroda, have been merged into existing Provinces and their people will enjoy the same rights and have the same responsibilities as our people.

Surely, this has been a splendid achievement for which Sardar Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, and under him his capable Adviser, Mr. V. P. Menon, have been largely responsible. Not a drop of blood has been shed in the process. One reason for this is that the people of these States readily and gratefully accepted the change. The largest of these States was Hyderabad. A year ago we were troubled by the probability of an armed conflict between us and its rulers. Here too the unexpected happened and in less than four days with practically no bloodshed, Hyderabad with the good wishes of millions acceded to India.

PRESTIGE ABROAD

"Let us now turn to another important achievement, namely, our strong position in the world. Among the nations, East and West, North and South, our credit has increased. In the United Nations Conferences India has played a prominent part. Without doubt, we are now the leading nation in Asia and admittedly among the prominent States of the world. Almost every important nation wishes to be on good terms with us, for increasingly have they come to know our potentialities. Last but not least our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has become an international figure. In spite of our size, our population and the inevitability of a great future before us, no nation is more anxious for our own peace and for world peace than India. Disputes between nations will arise from time to time; but we believe that in such cases settlement should come through arbitration and not through warfare. That is why we referred to the United Nations our dispute with Pakistan on Kashmir, even though we were not bound to do so. That is why we maintain our unequivocal right to absolute neutrality in case of war between nations.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

"But what about our responsibilities? Do we realise them adequately? Is it not often forgotten that obstacles

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Panchayats

The Rajasthan Government evidently feels that it is moving with the times in promulgating a Panchayat Raj Ordinance, which would give more power to the village assemblies. In the context of independence anything which has association with the good old days has a nostalgic flavour which, our leaders feel, will not fail to appeal to the masses. But it should be remembered that the very success of Panchayat administration will encourage decentralisation, a process which India cannot look at with equanimity. There are limits even to provincial autonomy and much more to village autonomy. All this, however, assumes that the panchayat raj will work smoothly and efficiently, but it is too optimistic to hope that it will do so. Local issues are apt to be viewed by people who are too close to them in a prejudicial light, and when judiciary power is conferred on them, it is likely to lead to abuse. The Government of the Five Wise Men was all right in the days when it took days for the villager to approach the higher authorities. A closer liason between the governors and the governed will obviate the necessity of re-creating antedeluvian institutions. The United Provinces have given, recently, more powers to the Panchayats, but it is too early to judge the results. Already there are allegation and counter-allegations that this or that party is exploiting the villager for political purposes. The Rajasthan Government can wait for some time before taking the step of giving wide powers to people who have had no example to guide them in the governance of their affairs other than an unbridled autocracy which had kept them in subjection for centuries

Dog Days In Suburbs

Stray dags present a problem which is hot, perhaps appreciated as much in the city as in the suburban area. Some time back, there were reports about the barbarous way in which the Bandra Municipality caught stray dogs and had them removed. A correspondent wrote to us on Saturday giving his gruesome experience with the Municipal dog-catchers of Bandra. He had a dog which had contracted rabies. He wrote the Municipality warning them that his dog had died of rabies and calling their attention to the danger to the public from other dogs that might have been infected. The Municipality, after observing that, no one could shoot dogs in the street, sent round the dog-van and our correspondent himself helped to put another dog of his and a street dog into the van. The next morning about 4 o'clock he found his dog back with wounds that appeared to have been inflicted by barbed-wire. There are two aspects that call for notice: What was the treatment meted out to the caught dogs by the authorities? The humanitarianism which forbids shooting them, evidently does not extend to the exercise of some care in handling them. Secondly, when some citizen is public-spirited enough to bring something to the notice of civic authorities, it is discouraging to think that nothing is done about it. So far as the public of that locality are concerned, the action taken is more calculated to aggravate the danger than to remove it. It is necessary that our Municipalities awoke to their responsibilities and applied their minds to the question of eliminating the stray-dog menace in an effective manner. It has long been the practice of the Bandra Municipality, as any resident can testify, to meet complaints with the most superficial action. Stray dogs in a locality, on objection from the residents, are collected, taken across the railway siding and let free. The result is that they gather another couple of dogs and come back to their old haunts. This is a sad commentary on the sum total of civic effort. It is obviously too much to ask that all these days be kept under observation. But if we cannot afford this line of action, would it not be better in the interest of the dogs, no less than in the interests of the citizens, that all stray dogs be destroyed? Nor is this confined to streeet dogs alone; many middle class families keep dogs as household pets and the majority of these are pariah dogs. They should be given the option of having these dogs kept under periodical observation at their expense or destroyed Some value must be placed on human lives even if we are rather indiscriminate in demonstrating our compassion for animals.

Health And Hygiene

The Universal Health Institute which was inaugurated in Bombay by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, seems to be a type of the institutions which India needs for the dissemination of knowledge concerning health. The primary object of the Institute, declared Mr. Nanda, was to furnish the requisite guidance to the public regarding the degree of efficiency of the various lines of treatment in the cure of ailments. The Institute will also impart instruction in the principles of health maintenance and will arrange for a wide diffusion of tried knowledge on the subject of health. The people should, no doubt, have some understanding of the relative values of the different lines of treatment, but what they need the most is knowledge of health and hygiene which, it properly imparted to them, will have the effect of lessening the incidence of several diseases which are preventable. Knowledge of health and hygiene ought to form an integral part of school and higher education. It should be conveyed to the people through the agencies and institutions engaged in social work. The medical profession should also organise itself now for social service which it is pre-eminently qualified to undertake. It should lead active co-operation to the institutions like the Universal Health Institute which would devote themselves to the task of educating the people in the preservation of health and prevention of diseases.

Tito And Russia

It seems that the fat is well in the fire now. The quarrel between Tito's Yugoslavia and Soviet satellites have been taken over by the Soviet Union itself. It was Czechoslovakia that started the last stage—upto late—of the conflict by the announcement that it no longer recognised Yugoslavia as an ally or as a country, which Czecholovakia was under any obligation to defend against attack or not to attack itself. Now the Soviet Union itself has pronounced the sentence of excommunication on Yugoslavia. And, in the process the Soviet Government's note has gone all out to denounce Marshal Tito as an enemy of Socialism and a stooge of the capitalist world. The denunciation is so worded that it constitutes a dire, if indirect, threat of all sorts of troubles for Marshal Tito, internal as well as from outside. It is now for the West to make the next move, that is, if if it proposes to "save" Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, it strikes us as rather a curious interpretation. of principles, rights and obligations that the Soviet Union should one day support Yugoslavia's claims on Austria and oppose the next day the same claims of the same country and people because the regime in the country concerned has adopted a different political attitudes.

Marshall Plan For Asia

Of late certain quarters have been urging with great emphasis the old suggestion in favour of creating a Pacific Union and an Asian Union on the lines of the Atlantic Union. A military front against the Communist camp whether in the Pacific or Indian Ocean areas is, at best, of doubtful practicability. And, in any case, the Americans themselves have declared their inability to do anything about it yet. But the question of a Marshall Plan for Asia, that is to say, economic assistance to enable the countries of Asia to progress economically, belongs to another category. And it is both practicable and extremely desirable. By helping the peoples of Asia to increase production and raise their standars of life the United States will be ensuring material benefits to itself too.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Why Restraint?

Independence Day seems to be the last day on which people should restrain their joy and the spirit of celebration. Every one knows that we have little to celebrate on the rest of the days of the year. Why and another day? This is the one day on which every man and woman should abandon cares and celebrate as far as it is possible. We know very well that we are passing through a crisis. We know that the production must not slacken. We know that the "Grow More Food" drive must go on. We know that our determination to conquer obstacles in the way of Young India must not weaken. But how does joy interfere with work? It is the one thing which makes a life worth living. Throw the restraint to the winds on this one day of independence and celebrate it joyfully and express the feeling of freedom. I feel that our ministers did a wrong thing when they said that the day must be celebrated with restraint We Indians are too restrained as it is and have too many complexes Austerity is for the ascetics. It is only human to pursue happiness. You do not get it by turning away from it. The art of living does not lie in austerity and denying the little joys which the life has to offer. Do not suppress your healthy emotions and feelings as long as they do not hurt others.

—A WORLDLY MAN.

Protect Electric Appliances Industry

The manufacture of Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances was started in India during the last War, and the industry developed considerably. But during the recent years huge quantities of foreign goods were imported under Open General Licence with the result that the market has been flooded with appliances of foreign makes and no business has been left for the local manufacturers.

The materials imported into India are sufficient for at least three years consumption and the result is that keen competition has been created and the goods are available below cost price.

The Indian products have now proved to be as good as foreign make made strictly according to British Standard Specifications, and are available at most favourable prices. The present industry is in a position to meet the demands of the whole of India in Electric appliances. So under the existing circumstances the interests of the consumers are fully safeguarded.

The local manufacturers are suffering heavily at the hands of the foreign competition and if no timely action is taken, it will result in the closing down of most of the factories.

—HINDUSTAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.

Delhi.

No Alternative To Congress

The bitterness against a certain party should not drive us into the laps of those who want to exploit our bitterness for their personal ambitions.

To state, that Congress has failed to alleviate our miseries and it must be overthrown from the political arena is quite alright, but we must see to it that our new friends do not lead us to a worse state of affairs.

I differ with those who maintain that, if Congress resigns today, the Socialists will be able to run the administration efficiently and in a better way.

Today there is so much talk about Leftist consolidation but the very fact that it is not materializing due to the race for leadership going on between the different leftist groups shows that they are insincere, they care more for their own leadership than for the achievement of their object; the talk of Socialism is just a tall talk only to dupe the masses and to take advantage of their bitterness and frustration.

For, if the object of all these parties is the achievement of Socialism, why do they not find it possible to come together? Why does Jayaprakash feel it necessary that Sarat's party should join his party and why Sarat insists that Jayaprakash's party should join his? Why they cannot come together?

And what have the Socialists and the radical Socialists done for the masses? Have they ever done a single service to the toiling masses? They talk so much about the refugees and condemn the Government for not properly looking after them. But have they ever raised even a single pie as a fund for their relief? Their party organisation is weak. They have few responsible leaders. They are inconsistent in their policies and fly with the wind.

If they come to power it would mean a government of an organisation, which is weak and which has few leaders of integrity. It would mean the government of the opportunists and careerists.

S. L. TANDON

Teachers And Tuition Fees

Our popular Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, who is fortunately also our Educational Minister has given ample proof of his genuine interest in the welfare of the down-trodden and low-paid teachers in the Secondary Schools of this province.

He has given us a better scale of pay than ever before, he has given us a decent scale of D.A., we are also getting a House Allowance which no government ever thought of before, plus a City Allowance. We humble teachers cannot but be grateful to him. There is, however, one thing which does not seem to have struck our Prime Minister or his educational advisers and that is the case of married teachers with school-going children. These married teachers find that the benefits of the allowances are to a certain extent nullified by the heavy school fees which they are called upon to pay every month. Our bachelor colleagues are much better off in this respect.

It is true that most schools allow the children of their teachers free tuitionship: but it is not always feasible for a teacher to take his children to the school where he is working.

I would, therefore, earnestly request our Educational Minister to look into this matter and see what relief he can give us, married teachers with school-going children. I would like to suggest either a school-fee allowance to such teachers, or request every school receiving grants-in-aid from Government to give free tuitionship to such children or at least to give a very substantial reduction.

—J. C. LUTCHMAYA

The Middle Class

The Government seems to be more concerned with peasants and workers these days. "Grow More Food" and "Up With the Production" are the slogans of the day. But what about the middle classes, who are the worst hit by the rising cost of living? Many of them are making, at the moment, less than the factory workers and farmers. From this class have come the intelligentsia—scientists, teachers, writers, journalists and civil servants. The other day the Governor-General sarcastically told them to take to working class professions. Will not that make them less useful to the society.

These are the men who can cast their votes intelligently, keep a sensible government in power. Once they go down, men, who can sway the ignorant masses, will get elected. Is the Government aware of this danger?

—SADASHIV KATDARE

Is It An Oversight?

I have noticed that some firms on the Mahatma Gandhi Road give their address as Esplanade Road. Is it just continuation of the old practice or deliberate? If it is deliberate some one ought to remind them that the name of the road has been changed and by not calling the road by its right name they are hurting the feelings of the citizens of Bombay, who have thought it fit to name it after the Father of the Nation.

P. H. DAVUR.

OPEN AIR

PIED CRESTED CUCKOO

The Pied Crested Cuckoo, a relative of the Koel and the Hawk Cuckoos, is a common monsoon visitor in Bombay and the suburbs, and like the other cuckoos it lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, which are left with the care and upbringing of its young ones! This cuckoo is an attractive looking bird, black above and white below, with a distinctive black crest, and white patches in the wings which are conspicuous when it flies. Although the Pied Crested Cuckoo generally lays its eggs in the nests of the Babblers, it is, like the Koel, mercilessly persecuted by the House Crow, and scarcely a day passes without our hearing their anguished cries, and if we look up we see them dodging and diving as they try to escape from their pursuers. One day we found a Pied Crested Cuckoo quite exhausted in our garden and another day one appeared in the drawing room to take refuge from its enemies.

—D.R.

Mao Seriously Ill In Peiping?

NATIONALIST CLAIM

Fierce Battle Rages Near Kanchow's Suburbs

HONG KONG, August 14 (PTI-Reuter).

MAO TSE-TUNG, Stalin of Liberated China was today reported critically ill in Peiping, according to a Canton Despatch to the official Central News Agency.

The Agency quoted as its authority a Chinese Nationalist Military spokesman, who added that Mao had been indisposed for a long time.

Kanchow, vital South Kiangsi highway town 220 miles north of Canton, is still in Government hands, a Chinese National military spokesman said today. According to Chinese Press reports, fierce skirmishing is taking place in the city's outer suburbs.

The official military news agency confrmed that Communist troops of General Chen Yi's Twentyninth Army had occupied Sungtai, about 40 miles south-west of Foochow, Fukien provincial capital about 450 miles north-east of Canton. Pro-Communist press reports received at Hong Kong claimed Communist troops were within eight miles of Foochow.

Preparations have been completed in Canton for an important military conference. Senior generals who have arrived include Pai Chung Hsi from the Hengyang front (north of Canton), Cheng Hai Tong from Hainan Island (off the south coast) and three north-Western generals, Ma Pu Fang Ma Hung Kwai and Hu Tsung Nan.

REPLY TO WHITE PAPER

CANTON: Nationalist China's reply to the United States White Paper on China has been sent by the Cabinet to Taiwan (Formosa) for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's approval. The reply, drafted by Dr. K. C. George Yeh, Acting Head of the Foreign Office, is said to be one thousand words long.

RAID ON SHANGHAI

HONG KONG: Chinese Nationalist aircraft based on Taiwan (Formosa) yesterday raided Shanghai and Nanking, taking shipping in the Whangpoo and Yangtse rivers as their main target, according to an official Central News Agency despatch from Taipeh, Formosa, today.

The agency said that at Shanghai direct hits were scored on the stern of a large passenger steamer, the "Haihsin", which immediately took on a list. After attacking a 2,000-ton freighter "with disastrous results", the planes swept along the Yangtse.

Banaras State Merger With U. P.

BANARAS, August 13 (PTI): Maharaj Vibhuti Narain Singh of Banaras State returned to-day from Delhi where he held discussions with the States Ministry on the question of merger of the State with the United Provinces.

Details of the proposed merger, it is reliably learnt, have not been finalised and the Maharaj is likely to visit Delhi again some time next month.

A. I. N. E. C. Standing Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (PTI).—Following the joint meeting held yesterday the members of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference met this morning at the Constitution Club Mr. C. R. Srinivasan presided.

The Committee heard a report on the working of the Inter-Dominion Information Consultative Committee and appointed a Special Sub-Committee to examine the possibility of a Joint Code for adoption by editors both in India and Pakistan. The Committee considered a few other items and issued necessary instructions.

Stop Press

CHAMBERS FEDERATION'S PLEA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (PTI).—The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, meeting here today, expressed its considered opinion that no person should be deprived of his property except by authority of law and after payment of fair and equitable compensation.

WALCOTT'S VICTORY

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Jersey Joe Walcott who made two unsuccessful bids to deprive Joe Louis of the world heavyweigh; championship and then lost an American version of the title to Ezzard Charles recently, beat Olle Tandberg, Sweden's heavyweight champion on a fifth round knock-out here today.

SOEKARNO'S GREETINGS

BATAVIA, August 14 (PTI-Reuter): President Soekarno of Indonesia, in an Independence Day message to India, said he hoped that "even as we have been comrades in history and comrades in the struggle for freedom, we shall be comrades in peace and work together for the peace of Asia and the world."

PAK BOYCOTT OF INDIAN TEXTILES

KARACHI, August 13 (U.P.I.): The decision of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Karachi, to boycott the Indian textile goods was fully endorsed by the Pakistan Chamber of Commerce in Chittagong in the Eastern Pakistan, says a telegram received here today by the Karachi Wholesale Cloth Merchant's Association.

The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce further requested the Government of Pakistan to take necessary action for redressing the grievances ventilated by the Federation and other Merchants' organisations in Pakistan.

JOE DIDN'T RESPECT AGE

MELBOURNE, (PTI-Reuter): — When mobile police received a radio order—"Two youths fighting at—Please attend."—They sped to the address.

They found Wally (aged 72) trying to "clip the ears" of young brother Joe (68) for having answered back.

Peace was restored after a "fatherly" talk by the police.

TREAD THE PATH OF PEACE

(Continued from page 6)

which confront us—especially our economic troubles—cannot be removed in the short space of two years? Do we not forget that every country in the world is faced with difficulties—internal and external?

No Government, of course, can prosper without criticism. Indeed constructive suggestions from political opponents are often useful. But surely credit should be given to the Central and Provincial Governments for such achievements as I have mentioned above and others to which I have no time to refer. In any case appeals to violence and attempts to subvert law and order are not only evils in themselves but inculcate an attitude among the masses which is bound to recoil on all Governments, whatever their composition.

Apart from other considerations, all such attempts are unnecessary in view of the fact that a far easier way is available for all of us, whatever our ideologies. A door has been opened by the grant of adult franchise and the elections which will take place at latest in the early months of 1951. Let all political bodies—whether they be Congress, Socialists or Communists—go through this open door and win by peaceful means. Otherwise we shall be faced with a position which will not only thwart our internal progress but gravely disturb our recently acquired prestige among the nations.

COMBAT FOOD SHORTAGE

"There are two heavy responsibilities at the present time to which I would particularly draw the attention of my listeners. The first is the grave position of our existing food supplies which are insufficient for our rapidly growing population and involve the import into our country of large quantities of grain resulting in a heavy drain on our finances. To combat this we must grow more food and that without delay. The peasant who is principally concerned, must of course help in increasing the quantity and in improving the quality of the grain, but every one of us, who has a garden or a compound, however small, can and should grow food.

PRODUCE MORE

"The second important need in our country is for increased and ever increasing industrial production. No country can import goods without an export trade. At present, India is suffering from a lack of essential imports because of her inability to send exports abroad in adequate amounts. I appeal to both industrialists and workers to co-operate with each other—such co-operation is not only necessary but also possible—in producing more and more goods.

"I earnestly hope that all of us—high or low—to whatever community or creed we belong, will realise more deeply than we do at present our individual and collective responsibilities and thus pave the way to a more prosperous India. The future of our country, whether for good or evil, survival or suicide is in our hands and ours alone.

JAI HIND"

REDS' DRESS REHEARSHAL

HONG KONG, Aug. 14 (PTI-Reuter).—A strong Communist amphibious force has captured several points in the Chang Shan Tao archipelago in the gulf of Chih-Li, last Nationalist foothold in North China, the Chinese-owned "Hong Kong Standard" reported today.

The "Standard" correspondent said, the attack on the islands might be a dress rehearsal for a much larger amphibious operation against the Nationalist stronghold of Taiwan.

The Islands are south of the Soviet-occupied bases of Port Arthur and Dairen. Chinese reports earlier claimed that warships and aircraft of "A Certain Power" had carried out reconnaisance over and around the islands. Loss of the islands would seriously affect the Nationalist blockade of North China waters.

NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled from P.T.I., U.P.I., and U.P.A. News Despatches.

Sardar Progressing

SARDAR PATEL had the usual medical examinations on Sunday in Bombay and his condition is progressing satisfactorily

Siamese Gift

THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT is to send a male elephant to Tokyo zoo as a gift to the Japanese children, it was reported in Tokyo on August 14. The elephant is due to arrive in autumn after the arrival of the 15-year-old cow elephant "Indira" presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Typhoon Threat

A TYPHOON, reported moving towards Okinawa yesterday bypassed the island and was heading towards the south-east coast of Japan on Sunday. Winds at the centre of the storm were reaching 80 miles an hour, but were decreasing.

Daredevil Culprit

ROGER SENANDEJ, wanted by the French police as alleged leader of the gang who robbed the Aga Khan recently, was reported by Agence France Presse on Sunday to have stayed openly in a hotel at Annemasse last week-end.

Khuhro's Plea

MOHAMED AYUB KHUHRO, former Premier of Sind Province, asked the Pakistan Government on Sunday to retract an order disqualifying him from holding public office for three years.

Aiding Detenus

A DETENUS AID COMMITTEE has been formed in Madras on Sunday at a meeting of the representatives of the Communist Party and various Labour Unions in the city affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Rebels Ambushed

GOVERNMENT TROOPS killed 37 Karen guerillas who attacked them in the Myaungmay District of the Irrawaddy Delta west of Rangoon, a Burmese Army communique said on Sunday. Troops also shelled guerille positions near Daiku in the Pegu District north of Rangoon, killing four guerillas.

Australian Plans

AUSTRALIA'S MINISTER of Post-War Reconstruction, Mr. John Dedman, said on Sunday. He was considering submitting to the Federal Cabinet a long range programme for development of industrial power from atomic energy in Australia.

Disorder In Meeting

A MEETING called by the newly organised Pakistan Students Rally which was to have been presided over by Mr. Fazlul Huq on Sunday afternoon broke up in disorder. The meeting was called to protest against Government action in banning certain Calcutta newspapers in East Bengal.

N. I. F. C.'s Patron

GNERAL K. M. CARIAPPA, Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army has agreed to become patron of Northern India Flying Club, it was learnt from the Club's headquarters here.

Socialist Arrested

MR. RANJIT GUHA, Secretary of the Muzaffarpur Branch of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of India has been arrested by the town police. It is reported that Mr. Guha has been arrested in connection with a case of dacoity in village Bulakipur.

Bomb Plot

A TIME BOMB exploded at a Soviet reception in Potsdam on July 25th killing 25 high ranking Russian officers, including the Potsdam City Commander, the British Military Government organ Welt Am Sonntag reported on Sunday.

Committed To Session

LAL SINGH NAGI, Administrative Officer of the office of the Controller of Exports, Ministry of Commerce was committed on Sunday by the Additional District Magistrate to the Sessions to stand his trial on a charge of accepting illegal gratification. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Protest Resolution

THE ANTI-NOMINATION Conference, at a four-hour sitting today unanimiusly adopted a resolution protesting against the denial of the democratic right of the people of the States merged with Bombay to elect their own representatives Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Bombay Socialist leader, presided.

FRESH IMPORT RISTRICTIONS

Warning To Members Of The Gatt

ANNECY (France), August 13 (PTI-Reuter): A warning of widespread new import restrictions in the near future was given to the 23 signatories of the 1947 Geneva Agreement on tariffs and trade (Gatt) just before they ended their 17-week third session here to-day.

The Chairman of the contracting parties, Mr. Dana Wilgress, Canadian High Commissioner in London, gave the warning in his closing speech.

"I do not think I am being too pessimistic when I predict that before long nearly half the contracting parties to the Gatt will be substantially intensifying import restrictions," he said.

"We have already had an indication that it will be necessary for the contracting parties soon to consult with the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the substantial intensification of import restrictions."

Britain informed the contracting parties three days ago that she would be unable to consult on her sudden and drastic cuts in hard currency imports, at least until after the Anglo-American financial talks in Washington.

Under the Gatt Charter, member states may apply new import duties and restrictions, which might endanger the economies of exporting countries, only after consultation with the remaining contracting parties.

But an "escape clause" allows a country to take emergency measures without prior consultation if they are "to safeguard its external financial position and balance of payments."

Members may then demand consultations and can recommend withdrawal of the restrictions if they consider them unjustified.

A MOST FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR

Burma's Appreciation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (PTI).—The following message has been received by the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, from the Ambassador of Burma in India on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Independence of India:

"Two years have elapsed since the people of India saw the light of freedom and during that period we, the people of Burma, have watched with intense joy and interest the progress this great nation has made in many directions.

In India, Burma has not only a most friendly and helpful neighbour but also a country which is destined to give leadership towards the maintenance of peace, freedom and happiness in South-East Asia.

Japan Thanks U. S. Aid

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPA).—The Japanese Government in a 60,000-word economic White Paper released on Sunday said that only American aid prevents Japan from suffering complete economic collapse and mass starvation.

Without directly advocating population control measures, it bluntly stated Japan cannot support any increases in population above its present 80,000,000.

The White Paper was issued by the Government's Trade and Industry Ministry on the fourth anniversary of Japan's surrender and the second anniversary of its return to international trade. It outlined in detail the necessity for Japan to rigorously follow the "export or starve" policy.

"FAITH, UNITY, DISCIPLINE"

Liaquat's Call To The Nation

KARACHI, August 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, in an independence day message to the nation, called on the people to have faith, discipline and above all a unity of purpose and action which alone could bring to fruition efforts to make Pakistan a really strong, prosperous and progressive nation.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan declared: "Pakistan is a heritage from our beloved leader, the late Quaid-i-Azam. We must prove ourselves worthy of this heritage and always act on the advice he gave us—to have faith, unity and discipline."

Reviewing the past year, the Prime Minister said it had been one of struggle and achievement—a year which could be looked upon with pride for what had been achieved. The credit for this belonged to the people of Pakistan.

This, the Prime Minister added, should not make the people complacent, but rather give them renewed confidence in the ability to go forward and overcome the many difficulties still facing the nation. "It can be asserted with confidence," he declared, "that Pakistan is strong enough to overcome them."

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, in an independence anniversary message to the armed forces of Pakistan called on them, whose "privilege it was to keep the eternal vigil to defend the integrity of your country against an attack from any quarter whatever," to build up Pakistan defence forces to the highest level of efficiency in the world and lay down good traditions to guide the future members of the armed forces for generations to come.

Mr. S. K. PATIL IS FELICITATED

49th Birthday: Party At Congress House

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee appealed to journalists to keep high ideals before them and be true guide of the opinion of the people, speaking at a tea party to felicitate him on his 49th birthday at the Congress House this morning.

Congratulating Mr. Patil, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President, and Mr S. L. Silam, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. paid tributes to him and wished him a long life.

In a reminiscent mood, Mr. Patil narrated how he responded to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 when he was studying and joined the national struggle. Talking of himself, he said he was essentially an emotional man, contrary to the opinion of some people about him. He gave an assurance that he would continue to serve the country.

Mr. Mohanlal Sapan, Editor of the "Janmabhumi" congratulated Mr. Patil on behalf of journalists of Bombay.

Mr. S. A. Aiyer, Director of Publicity of the Bombay Government, Mr. P. K. Savant and other leading Congressmen and journalists of Bombay attended the function.

Our Vile Parle Correspondent adds: Mr. S. K. Patil was the guest of honour at a reception arranged in his honour by the local Lokamanya Seva Sangh at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle on Sunday evening.

STATE CONTROL OF HYDERABAD JAGIRS

Second Phase Of Land Reforms Ushered In

HYDERABAD, August 15, (PTI): THE Government of Hyderabad are to take over immediately the administration of all jagirs in the State covering an area of 25,600 square miles.

This is the effect of the Hyderabad Abolition of Jagirs Regulations promulgated today, the day on which Hyderabad with the rest of India is celebrating the second anniversary of Indian independence for the first time in her history.

This far-reaching measures marks the second great step in the historic programme of reforms initiated earlier in the year with the amalgamation of Sarf-e-Khas (Nizam's personal property) with the Diwani (Government land). This measure further brings the administration of all areas in the State under one unified control designed to ensure the welfare of the people.

The Regulation provides for the payments to Jagirdars and hissedars (claimants to the income from Jagirs) of certain interim allowance leaving the question of commutation open for consideration in the near future.

There are over 1,200 Jagirdars in Hyderabad State. Jagirs occupy, 30.9 per cent of the total area of the State and comprise 6,535 villages or 29.5 per cent of the villages in the State.

The annual income of a Jagir ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 25,00,000, the main sources of income being land and excise revenue. Most of the large Jagirs maintain a miniature administration of their own consisting of different departments. In all Jagirs the collection of revenue is the sole responsibility of the Jagirdar.

AN "UNCALLED FOR" MEASURE

Reaction To Regulation

The first reaction of the Jagirdars of Hyderabad to the Jagir regulation is that it is "uncalled for", particularly because no such step has yet been taken in any part of the Indian Union. Nawab Mansab Jung, prominent Jagirdar, told PTI to-day that the present Hyderabad Government was committed not to introduce fundamental changes of the kind which was the function of the Constituent Assembly to be convened shortly in the State.

SINGAPORE'S GIANT CAT

SINGAPORE, (PTI-Reuter)—There is an "outsize" cat in Singapore—a tomcat weighing 18 pounds—twice the weight of an average cat.

Named "Skippy", this seven-year-old cat once saved his mistress, Mrs. C.F. Blair, from being robbed by two burglars who walked into her room. Skippy spat at them, and kept it up until the burglars lost their nerves and fled.

The secret of Skippy's size is in his diet, said Mrs. Blair. She feeds him half a pound of raw beef twice a day. Skippy also gets his calcium from the sparrows he catches.

Calling All Women

SUBSIDIARY FOOD RECIPES III

CHAPATTIES, Using Groundnut cake flour:—

Ingredients.

Atta 4 1/2 chattaks
Groundnut cake flour 1/2 chattak

METHOD.

Sieve the mixture of flours, mix with water and make into a soft dough. Leave aside for an hour. Knead well and roll into thin chapatties. Bake them on a hot tawa, over a good fire. About ten chapatties can be made out of the ingredients mentioned above.

TORI BHUJIA

Ingredients.

Tori 1 pao
Onion 1 medium size
Green chillies 3
Salt, haldi, red chillie powder to taste
Ghee 1/4 chattaks (1 1/4 tolas)
Groundnut cake flour 1/4 chattaks (1 1-4 tolas)

METHOD.

Scrape, wash and cut tories, onion and green chillies into small pieces. Heat ghee and fry onions to light brown; add the other masalas and fry for two minutes. Add tori pieces, stir well and cover it for 8-10 minutes, stirring it occasionally. Then add the groundnut cake flour (roasted), mix well, cook for another five minutes and remove from fire.

BREAD

Using groundnut cake flour, sweet potato flour and maida.

Ingredients.

Maida 2 chattaks
Groundnut cake flour 1/4 chattak (1 1/4 tolas)
Sweet potato flour 1/4 chattak (1 1/
Sweet potato flour 1/4 chattak (1 1/4 tolas)
Salt to taste
Water to mix
Fermenting matter (Hops)

METHOD

Sieve and warm the flour and mix all the ingredients together into a soft dough and leave it aside in a warm place in a greased baking tin for an hour or so for fermenting and then bake it in hot even till it rises to double its volume and the top of the bread turns brown.

Australian Fellowships For Indian Students

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia have offered five Fellowships and one scholarships for the year 1950 to Indian students for studies in Australia. These awards are open to both men and women. Of the five Fellowships offered, the Government of India will determine at a later stage as to how many should be senior and how many junior, in the light of the terms and conditions of the awards. Candidates should send in their applications to the Ministry of Education (Section A.1) by August 27, 1949, through the Heads of the respective institutions in which they are studying or are employed.

The Senior Fellowships are intended to provide higher training facilities and general experience in Australia to suitable persons who may or may not be University graduates and who are already engaged in responsible work connected with national development. The selected candidates will be given appropriate training for a period of 12 months. The Junior Fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for post-graduate study at Australian institutions for students who have recently completed courses of academic, professional, technical or general training, but whose eventual contribution to national development may be increased by a period of further training. Students who are awarded Junior Fellowships may in certain circumstances work for a formal degree. The period of training under the Junior Fellowships will be six months to two years. The scholarship is expected to provide opportunity to students to undertake a course up to four years in duration at an institution providing professional, academic, technical or rural training in Australia, leading to a degree.

SALE OF GRAMDAL

GOVERNMENT have made arrangements for continuing the supply of gramdal to the consumers from the Government Grain Shops and the shops of the Authorised Retail Dealers. Two paylees of gramdal will be supplied every week against the foodgrains ration card of the head of the family. This gramdal is being sold at Rs. 1-8-0 per paylee.

ISSUE OF KEROSENE QUOTA

IT HAS BEEN decided to allow kerosene cardholders in the Bombay rationed area, to draw their monthly quota of kerosene in two instalments in a month. Accordingly, kerosene cardholders can, if they desire, obtain their monthly quota of kerosene in two instalments. It should be, however, noted, that, not more than half the quota will be issued in one instalment. But, such kerosene cardholders, who wish to obtain their quota in one instalment only, can draw more than half their quota, or full quota, in a single instalment.

CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD TRADE LICENSING ORDER

UNDER the existing provisions of the Bombay Charcoal and Firewood Trade Licensing Order, persons holding Importer's Licences are allowed to sell their stocks to Wholesalers, Retailers and such other persons as may be authorised by the Licensing Authority. In view of the normal trade practice Government have amended the Licensing Order so as to allow an Importer to sell to another Importer and purchase from another Importer also.

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INQUIRIES ARE SOLICITED FROM THE PARTIES WHO CAN DEVELOP THIS BUSINESS

We Must Build Up

OUR NAVY

Keep Pace With The Atomic Age

THE need for the development of a self-sufficient Navy for free India seems to have been recognised now in all quarters. Even our British friends of the Commonwealth have been enthusiastically supporting the movement.

During the past two years, efforts were made to bring about development in various directions. Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry who came to India in August 1948 to command the Royal Indian Navy succeeding Vice-Admiral Sir Godfrey Miles, set himself at it in a serious way; and his tours of inspection throughout the country have immensely stimulated interest in the establishment of a navy for India. Vice-Admiral Parry's assumption of the command of our naval affairs almost coincided with the arrival in India on September 15, 1948 of H.M.I.S. "Delhi"—the 7,000-ton former British cruiser "Achilles" of the River Plate battle fame, acquired by India from Britain and renamed—H.M.I.S. "Delhi"—as India's flag-ship. H.M.I.S. "Delhi" was welcomed in the Bombay harbour by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh.

The three days of activity following the arrival of the flag-ship served as needed propaganda for the expanding navy of India.

The expanding navy is to receive this autumn three destroyers purchased from Britain. These destroyers are of the Rotherham Class with a displacement of about 1705 tons each. Our boys who are to man them are already in England receiving special training on the ships themselves and they will bring them out to India. They are under the supervision of Captain Chakravarty who is to be commander of the Destroyer Flotilla. The destroyers in question are Rotherham, Raider and Redoubt which are renamed respectively 'Rajput', 'Rana' and 'Ranjit'.

While these developments were taking place, Admiral Parry went abroad with the Indian Defence Mission early this year which visited various centres in Europe and America. The experience gained by these visits must no doubt have been at the disposal of the Defence Ministry.

Shore Establishments

AT THE SAME TIME, the shore establishments for the navy are not neglected. The plans for the Naval Wing of the Defence Academy at Khadakvasla near Poona have been scrutinized by Admiral Parry, and must have by now received final approval of the Defence Ministry.

Work has also been commenced on the proposed schools at Cochin for training Cadets in the various branches of the Navy.

Another landmark in the development of our naval ideas was the publication early this year of a remarkable book "NAVAL DEFENCE OF INDIA" by Mr. K. B. Vaidya, an expert on shipping and Naval problems. This book expounds the author's views and schemes for India's naval development. The London "Times" and the "Navy" of London commend the book; several persons in very high authority in India and the Commonwealth have bestowed encomiums on this book.

While outlining the extent of our defence problems and showing the ways to raise India to the position of a first class naval power, Mr. Vaidya has a novel suggestion to make for a composite naval department of the Government of India controlling both the armed navy and the Merchant Navy for 50 years. Mr. Vaidya claims that such a control would assist the development of both the navies and solve our personal problem without difficulty.

Unsatisfactory

THE present schemes of development as outlined by the Government, however, do not encourage us to believe that we can create a self-sufficient navy in the shortest possible time. India is already free and even when exposed to dangers from sea on her three sides, she has no navy worth the name. How long can India depend upon the British navy for this protection and upon the collective security of the United Nations?

Besides, navy and naval traditions cannot be created in a day. Navy and naval personnel take a long time to grow, and unless vigorous efforts are made on an extensive scale with a fuller programme of work, we cannot have a navy even for the next 50 years. And then it may be ante-dated in view of the atomic developments. What is therefore needed at present is a larger outlay for extensive schemes of development.

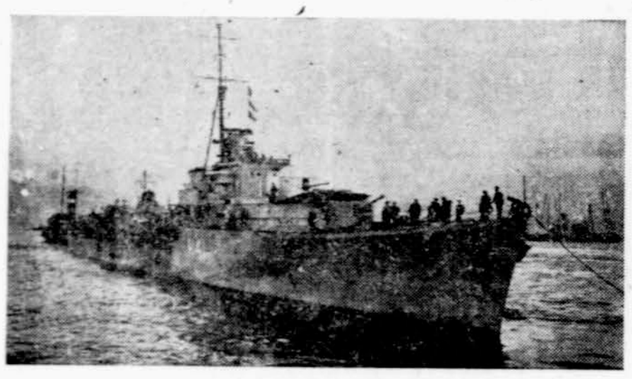
For that purpose, our present policy of going from smaller warship units to larger ones has to be reversed, and we must straightaway proceed to acquire or build larger units like Aircraft Carriers and Submarines. We certainly do want fast craft like Cruisers, Destroyers and M.T.B. when we are faced with the atom bomb. Big, cumbrous and slower units will not do.

And yet, as pointed out by Mr. Vaidya in his book, the Atom Bomb has not made the battleship obsolete. It will be difficult for the atom bomb to score direct or even nearer hits because the opposing fighter planes will certainly interfere with such direct aim. On the other hand the battleship is the final arbiter of sea power and will remain so for a long time to come atleast, until such time as we shall have reached perfection in the use of the atom bomb, when large, costly vessels will not be worth having.

It is necessary, therefore, that we must have fast, bigger units immediately, such as aircraft carriers, heavy and armed cruisers and also if possible, one or two battle cruisers or fast battleships of 30 knots speed at least. Fast units have chances of escaping atom bomb detonations.

The naval policy which India is pursuing at present—buying a destroyer here and a battle-ship there—is not the right policy, our long coast line demands a large and vigilant navy. In the atomic age modern battle-ships which are easily manoeuvrable, are a necessity. The author of this article calls for a bold policy which will build for India a self-sufficient navy. Neglect may cost us our hard won freedom.

(BY A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)



H.M.I.S. "Rajput" (Bombay H.M.S. "Rotherham") one of the destroyers acquired by the Indian Navy recently.

Personnel

IT IS REALISED that the bigger units will raise the problem of personnel, as we do not have such trained men for the purpose.

This difficulty has to be solved by importing for some time foreign officers under whom our men can be trained, and also by sending our young men to various countries for training. In any case, the present policy must be revised so as to accelerate our progress towards the formation of a real navy in as short a period as possible.

Once the larger units which alone justify the name "Navy" are built or acquired, then the smaller units can be easily requisitioned. Otherwise, it will be years before we can have a navy worth the name.

New Designs

ANOTHER factor which must be considered carefully is that the composition of our modern navy must be essentially broadbased on trends in the naval warfare of the future. The onslaughts of the atom bomb must be taken into consideration. It is no use building destroyers, cruisers, submarines, etc., in the traditional way. It is no use just copying the old designs or buying old ships. As time goes on, they would be still more old to be in any way useful for future emergency.

Marshal Goering, the Nazi Air Chief, once jokingly said in 1939, when France and England often declared that they were fully prepared to meet any threat of war from Germany, that "France and England were fully prepared for 1914". The sting is quite pointed, and Goering was fully justified by subsequent events.

England and France went to war with Germany in 1939 with the old ideas and old weapons based on the experience of 1914, and had nothing but disasters in the first two years. It was only when they started inventing new weapons that they came up to the modern standards and ultimately won on the strength of their navies and that of America.

This must not happen with the Indian navy. New designs must be adopted to withstand the atom bomb as much as possible. The speed of warships will be of immense importance.

For the same reason, naval shore establishments have to be sufficiently protected against air attacks and the atom bomb. In fact, it would be desirable to construct such establishments underground. Floating establishments would be preferable to those on land but only next to the underground ones. Speedy warships have some chance of clearing out of the effects of the detonation of atom bomb which the land establishments cannot have. While there would be certain destruction in the latter case, some warships can still escape the might of the atom bomb. This was the lesson of Bikini where only 25 per cent of the warships and 10 per cent of the animals suffered sinking or damage and death. The rest escaped unhurt.

India's Position

ANOTHER important factor to be taken into consideration is India's position in Southern Asia. If we look at the map of Asia, India looks as though she is supporting the whole of the Asian continent on her head. This geographical truth is now translated into human reality and India is in fact looked upon by the Asiatic countries as their DE FACTO leader. Apart from the question of India's own security in the Indian Ocean region, India must have strength enough to go to the succour of her friends in Asia, in times of emergency. India, therefore, has first to be self-sufficient in her naval, air and land defences and must have also surplus reserve strength for emergency.

While framing our naval policy we must not lose sight of this fact. Our naval preparations must comprehend this remote possibility as well.

At present, we do not seem to have adopted to any definite form of naval policy for free India. We seem to be running in the rut of the old, dependent India. It will be dangerous to postpone this issue. We seem at present to have relegated the organisation of our navy to our commanders and concentrated merely on the acquisition of a few old and small warships from Britain. This will not do. We will have to plan for self-sufficiency.

Foreign Trade

ANY regulation of our naval policy purely on political basis will not be realistic. The armed navy, in peace times as in war times, is essentially the protector of our foreign trade, and one does not know what entanglements may crop suddenly which might call in the aid of our navy.

Apart from the question of our coastal security and other related factors, our overseas position has therefore to be considered as one of prime importance. In these days, no country can think of herself in isolation. We must think in terms of being members of a world community with responsibilities and obligations imposed upon us, and at the same time, we must be prepared to share the dangers and risks of that community. No arrangements, no peace treaties, no moral understandings are lasting in human affairs. It is essential for us to take note of all these points while fixing the essentials of our naval policy which must always be the integral part of our foreign policy. Foreign policy, foreign trade and navy must always be taken as indissoluble parts of one whole. Then only will our naval policy be realistic.

If we take this as the fundamental basis of our naval policy, may we ask: Where do we stand today? It is nearly three years since we have taken the reins of Government in our hands (since September, 1946 when Interim Government was formed).

What progress have we made in laying down the essentials of our naval policy? Have we concluded any alliances or treaties with any such nations as would be ultimately useful to us in times of danger? Have we planned the creation of our navy befitting India's strategic position in the eastern waters? Have we sent our boys to foreign countries for naval training? What sums have we allocated for naval purposes?

Of course, we are taking definite steps in the development of our Merchant Navy and the action of the Government of India has to be commended. But we cannot say the same thing about the Armed navy.

Priority Needed

OUR efforts for the development of our navy must therefore be taken up at the highest level and must receive top priority. They cannot be relegated to the back place if we wish to maintain our independence. Questions of mere costs cannot be raised where the very existence of independent India is concerned. The cost is certainly not greater than freedom itself. And the naval development will inevitably presage an era of industrial development.

Some people think that industrial development must precede an era of naval development. This is a wrong theory. History does not prove this. History proves the opposite truth that naval development has invariably ushered an era of prosperity in the industries and commerce of a country. Admiral Mahan has told us the same truth. The requirements of our naval-building would produce the necessary genius and industries. The last world war demonstrated it beyond doubt when so many new industries were started. The industrial and commercial development which will follow in the wake of our naval development will certainly enable us to bear the costs of our expanding navies—the armed navy and the merchant navy.—PTI-Reuter.

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Our Mysore Newsletter

OFFICE OF DEWAN ABOLISHED

End Of 68-Year-Old Epoch

From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, By Air Mail.

The office of the Dewan of Mysore, the highest administrative post in the State of Mysore which was in existence for 68 years was abolished on August 6, when Sir A Ramaswamy Mudaliar the last to occupyy the high office, relinquished it. Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar was appointed Dewan in August 1946, and he laid down his office after completing a three-year term.

With the successful termination of the Satyagraha movement launched by the Mysore Congress resulting in the establishment of Responsible Government, the abolition of the post of Dewan, demanded by All-Mysore Congress Committee on more than one occasion, was considered a vital necessity Accordingly, with the termination of Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's period of three years, the high office comes to end. The abolition of the post of Dewan by the Maharaja of Mysore in accordance with the popular will in the State marks the end of an epoch in the history of the State. For 68 years the high office of Dewan had added lustre to the progressive administration in the State and was in fact synonymous with good administration.

It is interesting to recall here that the first to be appointed as Dewan soon after British Rendition of State Administration after 50 years' rule in 1881 was late C. Rangacharlu, who filled that post with distinction for two years. Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Sir Mirza Ismail and Mr. Nyapathi Madhava Rao, who held the high office, have been instrumental in carrying out many progressive schemes in order to place the State in the vanguard of progress and to make it popularly known as "Model State".

SIR RAMASWAMY BIDS FAREWELL

Before relinquishing his post Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar bade farewell to the Secretariat staff. Addressing them he said that he wished to place on record their co-operation throughout his period of three years in office. He added that he had indented on their services and the help and co-operation was readily forthcoming and pointed out that on no occasion it was given grudgingly.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan, replying, recalled Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's sympathy towards the services, his kindness to one and all and his uniform courtesy.

Before bidding farewell Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar shook hands with every one of the secretariat staff gathered to hear his farewell speech. One of the Ministers witnessing it remarked, "It is really touching," while another Minister was found to remark, "We must learn such things from him."

AMENDMENT TO MYSORE ACT

With the abolition of the post of Dewan, the powers vested in him under the Government of Mysore Act 1940, should naturally be transferred to some other person in authority. Suitable amendments in this regard are being effected in the Act, according to which the present constitution of the State works, to vest such powers in the office of the Chief Minister. In this connection a Proclamation was issued by H. H. the Maharaja announcing the abolition of office of Dewan and carrying suitable amendments to the Government of Mysore Act of 1940. The Proclamation also placed on record the loyal services rendered to the State by Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar during his tenure of office.

RESHUFFLING OF MINISTRY:—One of the questions constantly and logically asked from all quarters consequent on the abolition of the post of Dewan is whether there is any reshuffle in the Ministry. The present indications are that there are practically none, and at best one person may be taken in to the Ministry to fill up the vacancy caused by Dewan's relinquishing office. This will bring the strength of the Ministry to ten. If there were to be any reshuffle in the Ministry it will not be at least for the present since the State Constituent Assembly and the Representative Assembly (Lower House) are due to meet shortly.

Our Madras News Letter

MINISTERIAL ENQUIRY GOING ON WITHOUT HITCH

Comlainants Satisfied On Being Given All Facilities To Examine Files

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, (By Air Mail).

On the twin questions of the prices to be fixed for the kharif crops in Madras province and the introduction of rationing in the surplus areas here, the recently held Food Ministers' Conference in Delhi does not seem to have arrived at any definite decisions. This is evident from the statement made by Mr. Roche Victoria, Madras Food Minister, on his return from the Conference. With regard to the fixation of foodgrain prices, Mr. Roche Victoria said the prices cannot be decided upon before December next, when alone the new crop will be harvested and brought into the market. The Madras Government will, however, report to the Centre by September what action they propose to take in this regard. As regards the introduction of rationing in surplus areas, the matter, Mr. Victoria, said, rested entirely with the provincial Governments. Protests had been made by the public of surplus districts in Madras that there should be no rationing in those districts. It had been found from practical experience that even partial rationing in the surplus districts on a previous occasion (in 1946-47) had led to much hardship to the poorer sections of the people.

Explaining the work of the Conference, the Food Minister stated that at the Food Ministers' Conference, an assurance was given by the provinces that they would do their best to work out the food-self-sufficiency programme by the end of 1951. How that target is to be achieved is a matter mainly for decision by the Provincial Governments.

As regards the encouragement to be given to the popularisation of subsidiary foodgrains, it is likely that the Madras Government will take a decision very soon about setting up a publicity section attached to the Food Department.

The success of the "grow more food" campaign in Madras will depend largely on the expeditious supply by the Central Government of tractors, chemical manure and iron and steel for agricultural implements. Provided these are available in sufficient quantities and in time, the province would be able to fulfil its programme of producing a part of the extra food necessary to make it self-sufficient during the next two years. The provicial Government cannot, in fact be remiss in this matter, as the Central allocations of food to Madras will progressively diminish.

PETROL ALLOTMENTS TO PROVINCE

Along with other provinces, Madras is also facing the consequences of a reduction in the provincial allotments of petrol. As in the matter of food, so in the case of petrol also, "austerity" measures are proposed to be enforced. In Madras, the cut will affect not only the private car owners and the bus owners, but also the Government, because the Government are the owners of the Madras bus transport services. The 'cut' in petrol supplies will automatically constrain the Government to impose a cut in the number of trips that buses can make within the city The result will be to aggravate congestion in the buses and to cause inconvenience to those who have no use them as transport. It may also affect the profits that the transport service have been making.

The Government, according to the Minister for Transport, are now engaged in devising ways and means of getting round the probable effects of petrol shortage by running more Diesel buses. They have also decided to appeal to the Government of India to sanction at least 10 lakhs gallons more of petrol for the remaining two months of the present quarter. The Government of India originally sanctioned for Madras 68 lakhs gallons of petrol for the quarter ending September, 1949 In addition they also sanctioned an additional 20 lakhs gallons; but subsequently, not only was the additional quota cancelled but 20 lakhs gallons were cut from the original allotment also thus bringing down the total quarter allotment to 48 lakhs gallons. Out of this, 25 lakhs gallons was consumed in July itself, in view of the Government of India's liberal attitude then. Thus the province is faced with a shortage which it has to make good at least partially. If the 10 lakhs gallons now asked for is granted, it may just be possible for the province to tide over the crisis during the next two months without drastic reductions in the nature and extent of the transport services both in the city and the mofussil. Mr. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Transport, is of the opinion that the present conditions of shortage may continue for at least two years to come.

MINISTERIAL ENQUIRY

The joint Prakasam-Kumarswami Raja examination of the allegations against some Madras Ministers is not proceeding as expeditiously as it should be. The explanation given is that scrutiny into files and records takes time, and the result may be that instead of the whole process being completed by the 15th instant as originally expected, it may take a few days more to complete it and make a report on the results of the examination. There is, however, an indication that the enquiry is going on without a hitch, and the complainants are making the fullest possible use of the opportunity which is afforded to them to go through the records and satisfy themselves. It may be recalled here that one of the strongest objections of the complainants against the Shankarrao Deo enquiry was that they were not permitted to have access to the files and records on which the Ministers' explanations were based and that they could not, therefore, satisfy themselves about their correctness or refute the statements made by the Ministers. One of the principal complainants, in fact, has expressed his satisfaction at the fact that their main complaint against the Deo enquiry had been met by the decision of the Working Committee that Mr. Prakasam or his nominee should be accorded all facilities to examine the files along with the Premier.

It is learnt that the present scrutiny covers not only allegations specifically made against certain Ministers and ex-Ministers of the Ramaswami Reddiar and the present cabinet, but also the allegations against Mr. Prakasam's Ministry. It is stated that two allegations preferred specifically against Mr. Prakasam, one of which pertains to a cheque, which was supposed to have been drawn in his favour by a private party when he was Premier, and the other to the contract for cutting the produce of a particular forest known as the Silent Valley project contract, are also included within the scope of the enquiry. The first allegation has, however, been proved to be baseless and Mr. Deo himself mentioned that in his report, but the second will be examined along with the charges against other Ministers.

I am now in a position to state that the further enquiry into the Madras ministerial allegations and counder-allegations was ordered only as a result of a passionate pleading by Mr. Prakasam before the Working Committee that if the Committee did not take notice of his allegations and did not order and inquiry, the position of the Congress in Madras province would become extremely precarious and the public would lose all confidence in that organisation. He also told them that the Congress leaders opened their eyes too late so far as West Bengal affairs were concerned and they should not repeat the same mistake so far as Madras was concerned. He wanted them to examine the issue with reference to the future of the Congress in the Madras province and not from any other narrow or personal considerations. It is stated that this appeal went home and even Pt. Nehru, who in the beginning was reluctant that anything further should be done in the matter, agreed that something must be done to clear up the mess and restore public confidence. That is how the further enquiry came to be ordered, and it is felt that the outcome of the Prakasam-Premier scrutiny will be the ordering of a semi-judicial enquiry into the allegations, on which there is agreement among them that it is necessary.

COMMUNISM AMONG STUDENTS

The infiltration of Communist influence into the ranks of the student community in Madras province seems to have assumed considerable proportions, judging from the directive issued, by the Madras Government to the Inspector-General of Police asking him to furnish details of the subversive activities indulged in by the Communists among the students, to the heads of educational institutions. The latter are expected to take disciplinary action against students who lend themselves to Communist propaganda, under the Madras Educational Rules. The Collectors of districts have also been directed to forward any reports received by them from the police in respect of students' participation in Communist activities, to the heads of educational institutions with their recommendations. The Director of Public Instruction, on his side, has circularised all educational institutions that students about whom adverse reports have been sent up by the police or have been otherwise convicted in a Court of Law for participation in Communist activities, should be expelled from the institutions concerned under the Madras Educational Rules.

RENT REDUCTION IN MADRAS ZAMINDARIS

The Rent Reduction work in connection with the abolition of zamindaris in Madras province has been completed in more than 5,000 villages. This number, however, represents only one-fourth of the number of villages in which Rent reduction has to be carried out. It is expected that at the present rate at which the work is proceeding, it will be possible to notify all the villages in the provinces only by July 1950. In the zamindaris where rent reduction is completed, the process of acquiring them will commence under the Zamindari Abolition Act.

CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMISTS

Dr. B. Natarajan, Economic Advisor to the Madras Government, has been selected as a member of the Indian Delegation of Three to the Seventh Conference of Agricultural Economists to be held in Stresa in Italy. The main object of the Conference is to foster the development of the science of agricultural economics and helping to evolve practical solutions for agricultural and rural problems. The delegation will be headed by Sir M. Nanavati.

SUBURBAN NOTES

Amalgamation Of City & Suburban Municipalities

VILE PARLE, August 13.

While the Government of Bombay is busy drafting the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 in order to bring within the city municipal limits all the suburban municipalities, the Municipal Commissioner's office is working out the details of administering the additional area which will be put in its charge on April 1, 1950. It is proposed to appoint a Special Deputy Municipal Commissioner in Charge of the suburban area with a separate budget as in the case of the Improvements and School Committees which are statutory an independent bodies. All expenses of a capital nature like drainage and asphalting of roads will be met from loan funds.

While the average suburbanite welcomes the proposed amalgamation, he is dissatisfied with the inadequate representation given to large suburban areas. The Bandra Municipal Board, at its meeting held last week, protested against the grant of seven seats allocated to it and demanded at least 12 seats in view of its large population. It also resolved that Government should be moved to postpone the municipal elections which are due to be held early in October next, and extend the term of the present Board till 31st March 1950. The President Mr. John Netto, will soon make the necessary representation to Government in this behalf.

The President of the Parle-Andheri Municipal Board, Mr. Abdul Sattar Parikh, has convened a conference of the Presidents of all suburban municipalities and the District Local Board on Saturday next to discuss the pros and cons of the Greater Bombay Scheme. The meeting will also consider, among other things, the question of adequate representation of the suburban population in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In order to popularise the Greater Bombay Scheme, efforts are being made to enlist public support for the Master Plan. Mr. N. V. Modak, Special Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, addressed the staff and students of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, last week on the Master Plan and its implications. The speaker described the Plan in detail. It is proposed that there should be two National Highways of at least 300 feet in depth on both sides of the railway line leading to the Jogeshwari Caves on the east side and Railway station on the west.

BALABHAI NANAVATI HOSPITAL

The Balabhai Nanavati Hospital whose foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister of Bombay in August 1946, is now almost ready, and will be put into use shortly. The main building and the subsidiary structures have cost over Rs. 10 lakhs. Provision has been made for 75 beds, 50 general and 14 maternity and 12 for children. In each section, half the number of beds would be earmarked for the poor and the rest for paying patients. The authorities have made due provision for the expansion of the main building which when completed would accommodate another 125 patients making a total of 200. The Nanavati family has contributed over 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme, and the rest has been met from public donations.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE FOR VIRAR

A Citizens' League has been formed at Virar and its birth was announced at a public meeting of the citizens of Virar and adjoining villages, held recently to celebrate the death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak. Bhausaheb Vartak, presiding, urged the need of founding such an institution to safeguard the interests of the citizens of this suburban area and co-operate with the Gram Punchayet which has been recently formed. The agitation over the imposition of a Sanitary Cess of rupee one per privy seat to meet the expenses of the sanitary staff has subsided and people are now co-operating with the Punchayet to keep the village neat and tidy.

Presiding over the general meeting of the Bassein Bus Workers' Union over the week-end, Mr. M. Harris, the Socialist leader emphasised the need of concerted action on the part of the workers, who, if united, would get what they wanted. He appealed to them to work in a co-operative spirit, undaunted by threats or harassment on the part of the management of the Bus Company.

NEW BUS SERVICE

The news that the B.E.S.T. Committee will shortly be running a limited stop Bus Service from Flora Fountain to Andheri at regular intervals, has been well received in the suburbs. The local bus service running between Bandra and Jogeshwari is very irregular and inconvenient to passengers coming from Bombay. Week-end visitors to Juhu and Versova will find this new service very attractive as the fare will be very much less than the First Class Fare from Church Gate to Santa Cruz and Andheri.

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SERIOUSNESS OF FOOD PROBLEM

Mr. Dabke Indicates Ways And Means To Achieve Self-Sufficiency In Shortest Time

In a speech delivered by Mr. B. S. Dabke, President of the Association, while seconding the resolution on 'Present Economic Malaise and Avoidance of Depression' at the Second Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, held in Poona, said:—

While speaking on this resolution, I propose to restrict my remarks to the most important and burning topic of the day, namely, food problem. In my opinion the economic malaise with which the country is inflicted is in a large measure due to the huge imports of food grains during the last three years and the consequent heavy drain of our foreign exchange resources.

MOUNTING IMPORTS

Gentlemen, as you all know we began the import of food grains (cereals, pulses, flour, etc.) on a large scale in the year 1946. I do not propose to tire you with a big table of statistics, but only quote a few figures to enable you to come to a proper appreciation of the gravity and seriousness of the food problem with which the country is confronted now.

Year	Value in crores of rupees Total Imports	Food Imports	Percentage of food imports to total imports
1944-45	201	14	7
1945-46	246	24	9.7
1946-47	288	89	30.9
1947-48	398	110	27.6
1948-49	583	131	22.5

It will be noticed from the above that out of a total imports amounting to Rs. 583 crores in 1948-49, food grains alone accounted for as much as Rs. 131 crores. During this particular year India's adverse balance of payments was 215 crores of rupees and it is obvious that import of food grains was mainly responsible for tilting the trade balance against India by accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the trade deficit.

In this connection, I think it is worth recalling the fact that from time immemorial the main characteristic of India's foreign trade has been the excess of exports over imports of merchandise. At the time of the British Rule also India had a large surplus trade balance in spite of the so called political 'Drain' from the country which consisted principally of 'Home Charges' payable to the Government of the U.K. The recent partition of the country has of course increased our dependence on foreign supplies for food grains to some extent but this factor alone cannot account for the huge deficit in rice and wheat supplies we are experiencing now. As rightly pointed out by His Excellency the Governor-General, I am of the opinion that this must be mainly due to the change in the dietary habit among a large section of the working population of India.

HUGE STERLING BALANCES

If we are not feeling the pinch now, in spite of imports of more than one hundred crores of rupees worth food grains annually, it is because of the huge sterling balances we had accumulated during the War. I wonder how long this position will last. The sterling balances have already been halved since August 1947 when we came to a Financial Agreement with the Government of the U.K. It is understood that the cash balances of the Government of India will also be reduced to Rs. 52 crores by the end of March 1950. This is undoubtedly a very serious situation but no one bothered his head till recently as to what would happen if these balances were exhausted one day in the course of the coming 4 or 5 years. It was therefore in my opinion a very prudent move on the part of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Prime Minister of India to declare a sort of War Emergency so far as food problem is concerned and suggest an austerity diet for all throughout the Union of India.

WAYS AND MEANS

I will indicate briefly a few ways and means which in my opinion, if implemented, will enable us to achieve self-sufficiency in food in the shortest possible time. For several decades in the past we have been taking from the 'mother earth' agricultural products but have not been returning anything to the soil. It is high time, therefore, that we endeavoured to put something into the soil by way of manure in order to tone it up and enable it to give a bumper crop as it was doing in former times. For this it is very essential that the best organic manure, namely, cow dung, should be put to its proper use. Unfortunately it is now simply wasted away by being used for burning purposes (household) instead of being stored and used as a soil manure which was its proper usage. I suggest, that in each big village or a group of small villages the forest authorities should set apart a portion of land where cattle from the surrounding villages should be allowed to graze freely. The forest authorities should collect the cow dung that would be accumulated in this area. They should also plant quickly growing trees whose wood could be used for domestic burning purposes. I suggest that this fire wood should be bartered for the dried cow dung to villagers. Cow dung in turn could be exchanged for food grains from agriculturists. I have only indicated the bare outline of this barter system and leave it to Agricultural and Forest Authorities to amplify it.

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Another suggestion I would like to impress upon the Government is the need for mechanization of agriculture. Although India vies with the other civilised countries of the world in matters political finance and industry, she is comparatively quite backward so far as agricultural operations are concerned. In the 20th century there has been rapid progress in the use of mechanical power in all branches of production in all the civilised parts of the world, but in India the farmers still continue to depend upon muscular power whether of men or of animals. This dependence is to such a large extent, Gentlemen, that if a census of agricultural implements is taken in the Union of India I am sure it will be seen that wooden plough together with its steel share is ruling the field in this machine age. I can say without any fear of contradiction that our farmers are second to none in intelligence, industry and labour but they have to be taught the use of modern mechanical means in agricultural operations. This should receive the primary attention of Government now.

GRAIN BANKS

In my opinion the food problem should be tackled at its very source namely villages. The present Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay when he was a non-official was much interested in organizing Grains Banks. I do not know what has exactly happened since then to the Grains Banks scheme, but I consider that it is high time that the scheme is taken up for consideration and putting into working order by Government. I am sure that when the scheme is implemented the food levy problem will be solved satisfactorily as it will evoke greater response from the agriculturists than is obtained today. In the levy system followed now there is an indirect pressure as well as an element of compulsion which is naturally resented to by farmers. When the grain banks are started and put into proper operation through Co-operative Societies this element of compulsion and pressure will vanish altogether and it will be possible for Government to procure a large amount of food grains from the villages.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

So far I have dealt with the ways and means of bettering the output from the soil and improving the procurement method from the villages, i.e. production and procurement aspects of the food problem. There is considerable scope for improving our present methods of rationing and distribution of food grains to consumers. When an emergency has been declared more or less on a war basis in regard to food it is but proper that the very basis of rationing system is overhauled, so as to economise the consumption of cereals and thereby curtail to some extent the food imports and the present heavy drain on foreign exchange resources of the country. The people of India can be classified under two broad categories, namely vegetarians and non-vegetarians. Since the day rationing came into force the authorities have been treating both vegetarians and non-vegetarians on equal basis. A time has now come when it is necessary to make a distinction between vegetarians and non-vegetarians. As non-vegetarians have meat, eggs, fish and other non-cereal food to go by, I think it is but proper that their food grain ration should be curtailed proportionately. I should not be misunderstood, Gentlemen, that I am suggesting any discriminatory treatment towards non-vegetarians. What I stress is that some distinction has to be made between vegetarian and non-vegetarians in view of the austerity diet all of us are called upon to adopt.

PROPER STORAGE

Another matter which should receive greater attention is the proper storage of cereals particularly wheat flour which is susceptible to deterioration and decay and become unfit for human consumption. If the storage of food grains is not properly supervised as housewife does in her own home, vermins, rats and mice will either devour them or destroy them leaving nothing for human consumption. Instances have been known, Gentlemen, when edible cereals and flour have had to be consigned to sea in Bombay City during the last few years on account of their having become unfit for human consumption. In other words so much amount of valuable foreign exchange which could have been utilised for better purpose has been lost.

It is imperative that problems of production, procurement and distribution of food grains receive greater attention in the course of the coming few months, if we are to attain self-sufficiency in food supplies in 1951, the target date fixed by Government. I have indicated some measures for your consideration.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Black pepper futures Friday closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 200 points higher, with sellers holding September delivery at a new all time high of dol. 1.46 per pound.

The spot market ruled quiet and firm with Black Lampong quoted at dol. 1.40 and white pepper at dol. 1.80 nom.

Dealers reported a general slowdown in activity with the strength in other spices like ginger, cassia, sago and maize temporarily occupying traders' attention.

Consistently higher ruling of India and London markets above the domestic basis and the cautions among sellers in offering because of the slow rate of shipments to the United States also acted to reduce activity although some dealers still detected the evidence of good underlying interest from grinders and other consumers.

Closing prices included:—

September	146
October	144
December	128
January	118
March	103
May	94

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The pepper market was extremely idle today. Malabar was valued at 830 sellers with business virtually nil.

Singapore was quoting Lampong at 7/6-1/2 and white at 9.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.

Grain prices fluctuated irregularly in spasmodically active dealings. Wheat felt the weight of hedge selling and coincident letup in commercial buying. A lower cash market weakened corn prices.

RUBBER FUTURES QUIET

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Rubber futures ruled quiet and steady in the New York market on Friday, deriving support from speculative week-end covering plus limited hedge offerings and detectable signs of better factory interest in physicals

While consumers show willingness to take on fresh commitments, dealers said that advances are being curbed by the availability of Dutch offerings acquired on an advantageous sterling basis which are being re-directed here at reasonable prices.

Experts thought the market showed a better undertone generally and appears ready to respond to any good news.

The session closed four to 10 higher. There were 65 sales

The spot price was quoted at 16-9/16 nominal

COPRA MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The copra market ruled quiet and firm Friday with nearby material reported offered at dol. 175 per short ton, C.I.F Pacific.

Cocoanut oil offerings on spot and nearby material had been restricted because of the strong position of copra.

One dealer said the best reportable offering was for the first half of October at 13-3/4 cents per pound f.o.b mills.

NEW YORK STOCKS DECLINE

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Stock prices resumed their decline of yesterday with all sections but utilities losing ground. Utilities were held about unchanged with many investors turning to them.

The decline in the industrial average with yesterday's selloff combined to wipe out most of the gains recorded earlier in the week and left the average only fractionally higher than it was at the close of last week.

The volume continued to melt away in the heat wabe. The turnover fell to 770,000 shares which was the lowest this month.

Traders discounted the interstate commerce commission increase in rail freight rates. Rubbers were lower, steel weakened and oils were irregular.

A total of 148 issues was traded. Of these 261 advanced, 440 declined and 247 remained unchanged. Forty-fives hit new highs, four new lows. The turnover in bonds came to dol. 2,705,000. The curb turnover was 210,000.

Ready Cotton Remains Dull Small Demand

ABSENCE OF APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT IN TEXTILE SITUATION

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., has issued the following weekly report:—

The New York market has been steady with only moderate fluctuations. The relative firmer tendency of new crop months was due to reports that the House will accept the Senate's version of the Farm Bill for the extension of 90 per cent parity loan for another year and boost the parity by including farm labour costs in the calculation. Another important event, during the week, was the issuance on the 8th inst., of a bullish official estimate of the U.S. cotton crop. It was the first estimate of this year, the principal details being:—

Condition	**80 per cent**
Production in 500 lbs. bales	**14,805,000 bales**
Yield per acre	**274.4 lbs.**

The U.S. Bureau of Census gave the ginning prior to 1st August as 298,000 bales.

SURPRISING BUREAU

Considering that the acreage this year was more than three million acres compared to last year, the forecast of 14,805,000 bales compared with 14,868,000 bales harvested last year came as a surprise. Commenting on this, the Bureau Agricultural Economics attributed the reduction to unfavourable weather and boll weevil infestation in the Central and Eastern States. The deterioration in these two States more than offset the unusually favourable prospects in Texas and the three Far Western States. Except Texas and Oklahoma, weevil infestation is above the average in all cotton states owing to a mild winter and rainy weather in June and July. Frequent rains have either prevented poisoning or made in effective over much of the weevil territory. A shortage of poison is also reported in some localities. In the face of these handicaps, the yield per acre of 274.4 lbs. is considered to be surprisingly good as against an average yield of 254 lbs. per acre for the past ten years. The outturn, nevertheless, is more than enough for domestic and foreign needs, based on present indications and will not deter Government action this season to clamp rigid control on next year's crop with a view to curtailing the output of further surpluses.

PRIVATE DEALINGS

The Bombay forward market was as usual altogether lifeless and inactive with I.C.C. September quoted nominally at Rs. 620. Trading in new crop in 1949-50 has not yet commenced awaiting the Government ratification of the new changes adopted by the Board of the East India Cotton Association. In private trading, however, it is rumoured that the contract is quoted around Rs. 602.

There was not much doing in the ready market at Sewree, as demand from mills was dull. There was only a little enquiry for Vijay new crop and some business went through at Rs. 740 for March-April delivery. Sind N.T. 7/8 Nov.-December delivery ruled firm at Rs. 882, on reports of some damage to Sind crops owing to continued heavy rains. Foreign styles were mostly neglected.

The textile situation does not yet show any appreciable improvement as a result of recent change in the Government policy. Mills are still complaining that large sums have been locked up in manufactured cloth which is not moving into consumption.

The question of the reported boycott of Indian textiles by Pakistan traders is being discussed. Mr. Habibulla, the Textile Commissioner to the Government of Pakistan, during his recent visit to Bombay said that his mission had nothing to do with purchases of cloth and yarn but that he had come to India to reach understanding of certain points in the last Inter-Dominion Trade Agreement. He further said that he was not in position to confirm or deny the boycott move nor did he say anything on the reported move in Pakistan to impose import duty on Indian textiles.

This agitation is said to have been motivated by economic causes, plus the Government of India's Evacuee Property Ordinance. Pakistan is reported to have accumulated very large stocks of cloth imported from Japan, Britain and India and the marketing of these stocks has been already presenting some difficulty. The stockists do not desire to aggravate the situation by importing more.

The Government of India, it is learnt, are seeking clarification of the Pakistan Government's attitude to the proposed boycott. If the boycott materialises, the Government of India might find it necessary to reconsider the matter of supplying certain essential commodities to Pakistan including coal and steel.

WEATHER AND CROP NEWS

We have received the following telegram from Karachi dated 11th instant:—

"Weather clear and favourable. Exject damage to standing crop in Sind owing previous heavy Expect damage to standing crop in from Punjab so far. Demand in New Crop continues owing fear reduction N. T. Crop. Eager buyers Bahawalpur 4 F December delivery around 71/- but no sellers. Arrivals 409 bales, total sales 8019 bales including N/C. October/November delivery. Total exports 10,000 bales, out of which 2,955 Hongkong(' 3,682 Pondicherry. Government announced further export to Japan free till end September. Hongkong further bought few thousand bales but additional purchases restricted owing accommodation scarcity in colony. Outstanding sales are licensed freely owing heavy outstanding sales France, Italy, Spain, we expect better export".

BENGALS: U. P.: Weather favourable. East Punjab: Weeding operations going on. Crop progress very satisfactory. Rajputana: Break in rain essential.

BROACH - SURAT - DHOLLERAS. Rainfall general. Break in rain urgently needed. Bright sunshine essential for plants. Condition of plants generally healthy, showing good progress. Crop reports satisfactory.

MATHIAS: Weather clear. Weeding operations carried out to some extent. Condition satisfacory. Bright sunshine needed for a fortnight.

OOMRAS: Crops flourishing well Clear weather required. Moglai sowings completely over. Clear weather badly needed for growth and progress of standing crops.

COMPTA - DHARWAR: Weather sultry. Great anxiety for rainfall.

WESTERN-NORTHERNS: Weather hot. Immediate rains required. Sowings of farm kapas and later crop expected to commence after a fortnight.

PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS FOR PLASTICS

Plea For Government Protection To Industry

BOMBAY, August 13 (PTI): The Indian plastic industry—born during world war II—to-day produces over 3,000 tons of plastic goods annually.

The total investment of Rs. 50,000,000 has been made in the industry, which has 70 factories, employing 10,000 workers, according to statistics released by the All-India Plastic Manufacturers' Association.

Consumption of plastic goods in India has steadily risen from 500 tons in 1939 to 4,000 tons in 1948-1949.

Plastics have come into usage in every walk of life in India and has been described as "The 20th century philosopher's stone."

FOREIGN DEPENDENCE

The industry has had, however, to depend entirely upon foreign countries for moulding power and other raw materials required for production of plastic goods. In the financial year 1948-49, about Rs. 3,500,000 worth of raw materials were imported, moulding power alone accounting for Rs. 2,000,000.

Besides this handicap, the industry had to face stiff competition from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Indian Government's "Plastic Advisory Panel" has recommended that the nation's resources of raw materials necessary for production of finished goods must be tapped.

STUDY TOUR

A delegation of the All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Association, with a technical adviser of the Indian Government, toured the United States and the United Kingdom early this year to study latest developments and methods of manufacture.

In its report to the Indian Government, the Association stressed the need to develop basic raw materials in India. The Report recommended the immediate establishment of a factory to manufacture moulding power. The Report said: "Dependence on foreign imports for raw materials will not be conducive to the growth of this promising industry."

Meanwhile, the Indian Tariff Board has submitted its recommendations on the extension of protection to the plastic industry. The Government's edcision is awaited.

INDO-PAKISTAN AMITY

Gurmani Urges Early Plebiscite In Kashmir

KARACHI, August 13 (PTI-Reuter).—Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs, said here tonight the sooner the plebiscite was held to decide the future of Kashmir, "the better it will be for the restoration of goodwill between India and Pakistan."

"The solution of this outstanding problem will be the cornerstone of good relations", he said. "It is on such relations and on the realisation of their inter-dependence that the future security and safety of both India and Pakistan depend."

Nawab Gurmani said the Indian and Pakistan Conference due to be held in New Delhi Monday week would discuss only the truce agreement. If the talks were successful, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Plebiscite Administrator, would come out from the United States.

The Minister said he did not expect Indian troops to remain in Kashmir during the plebiscite. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of the Maharaja's Government", would not require any help from outside, as he claimed to have the backing of the people.

He said he attached importance to the recent agreement in Karachi on the demarcation of a cease fire line. The line, he said, would form the basis for plebiscite arrangements.

"There is no such thing as a truce line", he declared. "To try to alter this line now would be prejudging the issue, which the plebiscite alone is to determine."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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AUCTIONEERS: M/s. B. Lall Bros., 54, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

DATE & TIME: 24-8-49 commencing at 8-00 A.M.

PLACE OF AUCTION: Vehicle Sub-Depot, Ondal.

STORES: A large number of surplus M.T. Vehicles comprising Trucks, Water Tankers. Trailers and Motor Cycles of different makes and types such as:—

(A) 3 Ton Chevrolet, Ford, Austin, Bedford, Thornycraft and Crossly Lorries, 15 Cwt. Ford, Chrysler Lorries and Chevrolet Office Van, Water Tankers 200/210 Gallons capacity—Dodge, Bedford, Ford, Chevrolet Trailers 3 Ton 6 wheeled and Trailers 2 Ton 4 wheeled.
(B) Motor Cycles—Ariel, B.S.A., Excelsior and Indian etc.
(C) Tractors—4 x 2 with Winch Case, 4 Ton 4 x 4 for loundring Semi-trailer, Tractor 3 Ton 4 x 4 Articulated Crossly, Tractor 4 x 4 Field Artd. and 3 Ton 4 x 2 A/Craft Tptr Trlr B/Ford.

The above vehicles will be sold in convenient lots. 25% of the bid should be paid as Earnest Money (in Cash) on the fall of the hammer.

The stores may be inspected at site by arrangements with the Officer-in-Charge of the Depot or by permits to be obtained from the Information Officer (Disposals), 4, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Full details and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn. from the auction if necessary.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS),
6, Esplanade East, CALCUTTA.
A.C. 66

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

HOLD FAST TO THE ANCHOR OF OUR FAITH

STABILITY IS OUR GREATEST NEED

Work For That End, Calls Rajaji

NEW Delhi, August 14

"ALL our attention must now be bent on stability. We need steady production, steady business, steady progress and stable administrations on which these rest," says the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a message to the nation on the occasion of the second Anniversary of Independence.

His Excellency says: "Nothing is gained by depression and by needless self abasement. Confidence is the foundation of achievement."

"We are entering upon the third year of independence. On behalf of you all, sisters and brothers, I first offer homage to Bapu. May his spirit ever watch over us.

"Government at the Centre and in the Provinces and other public organisations engaged in national service are doing their best to cope with the problems, which are many and tough. There are not a few hurdles to be overcome even in the execution of policies over which people are in general agreement. These hurdles can be got over if people will recognize difficulties and make up their minds to co-operate wholeheartedly.

"I have already expressed my concern and made an appeal about food and manure. It is our immediate and most important national programme."

ON FOOD

The Governor-General quoted verses from Indian ancient scripture which mean:: "From food are born all beings in this world and by food do they live, and after death, they become food again for other beings. Food is indeed Brahman. We should not speak ill of food. We should not throw away food. We should produce, plenty of food. Let no one be turned away who come hungry". This, Mr. Raja-Gopalachari says, is most ancient wisdom and as valid now as in the old days.

His Excellency says: 'People do not realise how much more fortunate we are in our resources and in the conditions in which we live than many other people among the nations of the world. Our men and women are not less honest than men and women in other parts of the world.

"Nothing is gained by depression and by needless self-abasement. Confidence is the foundation of achievement. I want people who feel frustrated or nervous to put the following question to themselves.

"Do we improve matters by reducing the confidence of our nation and the credit of our State? If we hope to live and prosper, we should co-operate with one another and restore confidence and improve our credit abroad. If you believe and go about spreading the idea that your house is haunted, you cannot expect your house to fetch rent or sell it for a good price. You must throw open the shutters of your windows and live in your house and brighten it up. Then you will not hear strange noises and the ghosts will depart.

"Democracy obviously does not mean every one for himself. The public weal should be kept in view. The size of our country and the size and quality of our population are such that democracy must break down unless we protect its authority with the same care and zeal as, in the old days, personal and authoritarian rule protected itself. Authority must rest somewhere and function effectively.

Those in charge of our State are not totalitarian in any sense. It is true that they do not want subversive activities but never have they wished to suppress opinions. They welcome criticism as well as opposition which does not degenerate into a desire for creating chaos. This infant democracy cannot stand violence or chaos. It is not the fault of our Government that they command such large majorities in all the Legislature as they do.

Opposition, wherever it exists, is given the freest scope of expression. This is the essential difference between democracy and totalitarianism. But opposition cannot be artificially created in order to improve the dynamics of democracy.

A FALLACY

"I say these things because I have seen arguments based on the notion that we are totalitarian and suppress opposition. This is a fallacy arising out of the large majorities that the present governments at the Centre and in the Provinces command. Some day patriotism will divide itself on smaller issues but we must wait for the nature evolution of this state of things. We gain nothing by precipitating such differences before time.

"It is true that the essence of a democratic constitution is the right and the opportunity to change the personnel that wields authority. But the exercise of this right must be to bring in an approved new policy and a set of people who have abiding faith in that police and offer to work it; not just to give an even change to everyone for fulfilment of personal ambition.

"All our attention must now be bent on stability. We need steady production, steady business, steady progress and stable administrations on which these rest.

"May the new year be one in which we shall all put forth greater effort with confidence and mutual trust and with abiding faith in the destiny of our great country".

Britain Rejects Rumanian Charge

REPLACEMENT OF ENVOY ACCEDED

LONDON, August 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Britain has categorically rejected the Rumanian Government's recent charge against Mr. R. F. S. Sarell, British Charge d'Affaires in Bucharest, of aiding a gang of black marketeers and smugglers.

A British note delivered to the Rumanian Government in Bucharest today said although the British Government had decided "in accordance with international practice" to accede to the Rumanian Government's request for the withdrawal of Mr. Sarell, it categorically rejected the grounds on which it had been made.

The British Foreign Office recently announced that a Rumanian visa had been requested for Mr. R. G. H. Watts, formerly member of the British Liaison Mission in Tokyo, who was chosen to replace Mr. Sarell.

Demand For Inquiry Into Vellore Jail Incidents

MADRAS, Aug. 13 (PTI).—Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress has demanded an impartial non-official public enquiry into the recent incidents in Vellore jail in which Communist detenus clashed with the jail authorities.

Prime Minister's Call To Nation

BE PREPARED FOR NEXT PERIOD OF TRANSITION

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India in an Independence Day message to the nation says all will be well with us. if we hold fast to the anchor of our faith and remember always the message of the Father of the nation and the democratic ideals so eloquently expressed in the preamble of the new constitution that is taking shape.

Soon, he says, a new chapter in our country's life will begin with the inauguration of the Republic. "One period of transition will be over, another will begin."

The following is the full text of the message:—

'On the second anniversary of our independence, we have to take stock of the past year's achievements and lack of achievement and prepare ourselves for the great work that lies in the coming year. It is by our work and our achievements that we shall be judged, and not by the words we utter.

In the course of this morning year the Republic of India will come into existence and a new chapter in our country's life will begin. One period of transition will be over, another will begin. Slowly, but I hope surely, we are laying the foundations for that Indian Republic for which many of us had laboured throughout our lives.

"We have to devote ourselves therefore to work for the commonwealth, thinking always of the good of India as a whole and not of party or sect or Province; thinking above all of the common people of India, who carry so many burdens and on whose welfare and contentment ultimately depends the future of India. Economic crises have hit them hard and more especially struck at middle classes. That has been not our fate only but also that of a large part of the world.

PEACE AND ORDER

"We have to remember above all that whatever economic or other policy we might follow, it can only yield fruit if there is peace and order and stability in the country. Out of chaos, nothing worthwhile can emerge.

"Therefore everyone who has the good of India at heart must set himself against violence and disorder. Everyone also must realise that, as a free citizen of Independent India, he has to shoulder to some extent the burden of work and responsibility. Governments, however good they might be, can only function in a limited sphere.

"A democratic government requires even more the full co-operation and labour of the people in tackling any great problem.

"There are many differences among various groups in India and there is a great deal of criticism and often of self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism are always welcome, provided they do not take the place of work. Today India demands work from her children.

FOOD ECONOMY

"There is the problem of food, the primary necessity of humanity. We have given this first priority and in the measure we succeed in this, we shall succeed in the larger economic domain. Each man and woman can help in the production of food in some way or other and in avoiding waste.

"Unless we are self-sufficient in regard to food, we remain dependent on others. Let us, therefore, each one of us, devote ourselves to the immediate work before us. Out of this work will come a larger measure of co-operation in a common effort and that co-operation will result in the solution of many other problems.

"If we hold fast to the anchor of our faith, all will be well with us. That means remembering always the message of the Father of the Nation and the democratic ideals so eloquently expressed in the preamble of the new constitution that is taking shape.

"On this day, which has a historic significance for us let us think with all reverence of Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings and let us resolve to be worthy of him who led us to freedom".

A PRIVILEGE

In an Independence Day message to Indians abroad Pandit Nehru says:—

"On this second anniversary of the coming of independence to India, I send my greeting to our fellow-countrymen abroad. During this past year we have many achievements to our credit and we have faced many dangerous situations.

"In any way we have not succeeded in what we attemped to do. In spite of crisis and difficulty, we face the new year with courage and confidence and with full faith in the future of India. All our officers abroad will remember always that it is a high privilege as well as a great responsibility to serve India at any time and, more especially, during this period of great change and transition.

"They have to keep the good name of India bright and untarnished and always to keep before them the ideals which have moved us in the past and which inspire us today. So for this coming year we must dedicate ourselves anew to the service of India."

PAKISTAN GREETS INDIA

Hopes For Solution Of All Issues

NEW DELHI, August 14 (PTI).—The Pakistan High Commissioner in India, Mr. Mohammed Ismail in extending his greetings to the Governor-General of India Mr. C. Rajagopalachari on the occasion of the second anniversary of India's independence says:

"The second year of the Independence of India and Pakistan had a wide range of common problems to tackle by joint endeavour. It is a matter of gratification that the efforts undertaken in a spirit of friendliness and goodwill have been characterised by considerable measure of success. It is our fervent hope that the ensuing year would see the final solution of all outstanding questions which would redound to the credit of India and Pakistan.

China's Best Wishes

NEW DELHI, August 14 (PTI).—The Acting President of the Republic of China, Li Tsung-Jen has sent the following message to the Governor-General of India: "On behalf of the Government and people of China, I send you my heartiest greetings on the second anniversary of India's Independence day. In memory of our long traditional friendship I wish with all my sincerity, the continued progress and prosperity of India."

"LET US PRODUCE MORE FOOD"

Mohamed Ismail's Plea

MADRAS, August 13 (PTI).—Mr. M. Mohamed Ismail, President of the Indian Union Muslim League, in an appeal on the occasion of the Independence Day calls upon every one in the country to whole-heartedly cooperate with the Government in solving the food problem "which is of supreme and urgent importance today" and in maintaining law and order and peace in the country.

"IN SELF-HELP LIES OUR SOLUTION"

Asaf Ali's Message

CUTTACK, Aug. 15 (PTI).—The Governor of Orissa, Mr. Asaf Ali said: The second anniversary of the country's Independence could have been a day of exuberant jubilation but for the spectre of want and poverty that "stares us in the face." The hardships were partly due to conditions prevailing throughout the world, which inspite of the united efforts of the wisest in the world had not been very appreciably subdued yet.

Mr. Asaf Ali continuing said there was no dearth of land, men, animals and what else was necessary for coaxing out of land what was essential for man's need. The population was increasing but food-bearing fields were lagging behind.

"My message to my fellow-countrymen is: "Be practical and help yourself and do not waste time in finding fault with others. In self-help and wise co-operation lies your and the country's salvation and lasting happiness."

Labour Must Contribute Its Mite, Says Desai

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14 (PTI).—Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Labour leader, in an independence day message, says, "The working class have a special role to play in Independent India. If they contribute their mite in the building up of the nation by stepping up production, their claim for participation in the governance of the country cannot be ignored by anybody. Our aim is the creation of a classless society by peaceful and democratic methods. Those who adopt other methods are the enemies of society."

"NO CAUSE FOR FRUSTRATIONS"

AMRITSAR, Aug. 13 (PTI).—Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, Labour Minister, East Punjab said: Despite failures and rebuffs, we have set out on sure path of rapid progress and there is no cause for frustration.

INDIA'S HEART IS SOUND

Sardar's Confidence In Country's Future

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE nation's heart is sound, declares Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India in an Independence Day message. "If our objectives are clear and if our ideals have sound foundations, I see no reason why we should not emerge out of this period of transition well equipped to launch our ship on an even keel under a republican India."

"On the second anniversary of India's independence, being in the city of Bombay, my mind goes back to the year 1942 when we put the final seal on our resolution to make a last and determined effort to shed our bondage.

"I naturally recall the heavy sacrifices which we underwent for the cause of our freedom, the prolonged sufferings which many of our comrades and sympathisers more cheerfully in expectation of the ultimate joy and glow of liberation, and the comradeship and fellow-feeling and unity and discipline which were the outstanding features of our struggle.

"Today, as I recline amidst fresh and vivid memories of those days, I naturally compare and contrast those expectations without prevailing shortcomings, and those sufferings and sacrifices with the current scramble for loaves and fishes.

"Only one thought comes to my mind: "Bapu, you should have been living at this hour, India has need of you". Maybe, his living example and inspiring presence would have restored that balance and poise which we all exhibited under his magic spell, and the absence of which has cost us so much in the descent from the heights which we attained in those glorious days.

NO ROOM FOR DESPAIR

"Yet, if we reflect deeper on the problems that face us, whether they are countrywide, local or organisational, I find no room for despair or despondency. It is somewhat natural that our minds should be concentrated on problems yet unsolved, on difficulties still unresolved and on obligations remaining undischarged.

"Such a one-sided approach is, however, unfair both to ourselves and to the country for which we are all working with unmitigated zeal and all our resources in talent and experience. If, for a moment, we reflect on the problems which we have successfully faced, the difficulties which we have effectively countered and the obligations which we have faithfully discharged, I have no doubt we shall see rays of light which would penetrate through the gloom which surrounds us and would fill us with hope and courage.

"To our critics and to sceptics, I would only say this: "When you strike the balance sheet, do not overweight the debit side; take the assets and liabelities together, and then if you have an iota of a sense of fairness, you will find that the position is solvent and full of potentialities, and those whom you have trusted for so long, you can afford to trust longer."

"After all, the present is merely a period of transition which is always a period of uncertainty, of fluctuations, of doubts and of passing impulses mingled with certain formative influences. The aftermath of the great world war has upset men's minds and general moral equilibrium.

"It has let loose certain undesirable forces all over the world and has caused events of unusual character and magnitude in many countries including our own. In addition, the partition of our country has administered severe shocks and caused considerable dislocation.

"It shook us to the very foundations and yet we could maintain our hold on the ground. We have similarly faced many calamities and survived through many critical moments. This proves that if the nation's heart is sound, if our objectives are clear, and if our ideals have sound foundations, I see no reason why we should not emerge out of this period of transition well-equipped to launch our ship on an even keel under a Republican India.

Britain's Good Wishes

NEW DELHI, August 14, (PTI): The Prime Minister has received the following "Independence Day" message from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom:

"On the second anniversary of the attainment of India's Government attainment of India's independence I extend to yourself personally and to the Government and people of India my good wishes and those of my colleagues in his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. It is the sincere wish of the people of this country that the years to come will bring increasing happiness and prosperity to your people."

Ban On 'Red' Meetings

TINNEVELLY, August 13 (API).—The Sub-Magistrate, Tinnevelly, has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting meetings and other demonstrations by "Communists and their sympathisers" for fifteen days from today in the Tinnevelly town.

The order was issued on a police report which said that "Communists" were preparing to "mar" the peaceful celebrations of the Independence Day.

REDS' DEMAND

MADRAS, August 14, (PTI): Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for education in charge of prisons said yesterday that the Communist detenus of the Province had demanded that they should be given to Pandit Nehru by the British Government when he was in prison.

SUDDEN SPURT IN SUGAR PRICES CAUSES ANXIETY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14.

THE sudden rise in sugar prices following the Government announcement to reduce sugarcane acreage is causing anxiety here. Sugar prices in New Delhi have jumped up to Rs. 42/8/- per maund as against ex-factory controlled price of Rs. 28/8- per maund.

Government's plan to reduce sugarcane acreage was based on the lowering of sugar prices, thereby making it unprofitable for the cultivator of sugarcane.

The object underlying price reduction plan was to make sugar prices competitive in foreign markets, particularly in Pakistan, to step-up exports and earn more foreign exchange.

The recent rise in sugar prices would nullify both the objectives. The Government would like to have the cake and eat it, is one of the lobby comments heard here.

It would like to appease the Sugar Syndicate, the sugar cane grower and the agricultural labourer and at the same time would like to reduce sugar prices.

PROPOSALS INVITED

The Government has invited the Central Sugarcane Committee to submit its proposals for the reduction in Sugar prices by August 18, it is learnt here.

A deputation of the Sugarcane Committee which waited on the Agriculture Minister on Friday evening urged that the Committee should be made an autonomous body.

The Government turned down this request. It was pointed out that the body had been created in pursuance of a resolution of the Central Legislature and would only function within the terms of that resolution.

One view here is that there should be stricter control of the Legislature over these commodities Committees which have grown up to about eighteen at present.

They are financed by taxes or cess levied by the Central Government with the approval of the Central Legislature. The activities of the Commodities Committee however do not come up before the Legislature for scrutiny and the Legislature therefore has no effective control over the money spent by these committees.

A section of the members of the Legislature is examining this question in order to improve the control of the Legislature over these committees.

MUTT AND JEFF—Nothing From Nothing Leaves Nothing Plus Tax — By BUD FISHER

DIDN'T YOU SEND YOUR INCOME TAX REPORT IN YET?
I CAN'T FIGURE IT OUT! NOBODY WILL HELP ME!
I'LL HELP YOU! NOW- WHAT'S YOUR AVERAGE INCOME?
OH,- ABOUT MID NIGHT!
NO,NO! YOUR INCOME!- DID YOU HAVE ANY BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN 1947?
I BOUGHT A DOG FOR $5 AND I SOLD HIM!
WHAT DID YOU SELL HIM FOR?
FOR CHEWING UP THE FURNITURE!
?!

The Bombay Chronicle

INDEPENDENCE Supplement

15th AUGUST 1949

TWO YEARS OF *Freedom*

Defence Forces

SUBSTANTIAL progress towards modernisation of the armed forces has been made during the second year of independence. The outstanding event of the year was swift and short police action in Hyderabad. The Indian army was able to restore order in four days. In Kashmir, the Indian Army's vigil was never relaxed and though the cease-fire ended the war, the Army keeps a watchful eye on the frontier, ready for all emergencies.

Side by side with these activities the Defence Ministry has carried out far-reaching schemes for improvement. The Army, Navy and Air Force headquarters have been reorganised and the three armed forces gradually nationalised and strengthened. British officers have been replaced by Indians and General K. M. Carippa has become the first Indian C.-in-C. of the Army.

An experimental Armed Forces' Academy was started in January last at Dehra Dun, where course are at present being conducted to train young men for commissions in the three Services. This is only the forerunner of the full-fledged National Academy, which is to be built at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.27 crores at Khadakvasala, near Poona. This will be completed in five years.

A National Cadet Corps has been organised to stimulate interest among educated young men in the defence of the country. The strength of the Corps is 25,000 in the colleges and 50,000 in schools. A division for girls will also begin to function soon.

TERRITORY ORMY

A scheme for a territorial Army —the nation's second line of defence—has also been finalised. This will have a target strength of 1,30,000.

The army, which has now grown into a highly efficient machine, has launched on a plan of simple military training for civilians with a view to develop a sense of discipline among the people. Civilian volunteers between 15 and 35 are required, under this scheme, to parade once a week to receive ten minutes' physical training, 20 minutes squad training without rifles and 20 minutes instruction on sanitation and hygiene.

THE NAVY

Partition weakened the Indian Navy to a considerable extent, but steps have been taken to make good the loss. The Boy's Training Establishment at Karachi went to Pakistan, and in its place, the Government have set up a new school at Vizagapatam. Soon, there will be a full-fledged college, and India need no longer send her boys to the United Kingdom for training. Cochin has become a vital naval centre and there is now a proposal to develop it into a fleet air arm base as well. New training schools are being developed at Jamnagar and Mysore. As a modern Navy cannot be complete without a flying complement, a dozen officers have been sent to the U. K. for training.

The acquisition from the U. K of H. M. I. S. "Delhi", a 7,000-ton cruiser was a big event in our naval history. This cruiser has been completely re-equipped with modern naval weapons and radar and can now be regarded as a first-class battle-ship. India has also acquired three destroyers—"Rajput", "Ranjit", and "Rana—each with a displacement of 1,700 tons.

AIR FORCE

The Royal Indian Air Force is the country's youngest service. Just after the partition, India had only seven fighter and one transport squadron, all under-strength. A large number of war-type air-craft has since been obtained from the U.K. including three jet-propelled Vampire fighters. All the three training schools—the Initial Training Wing at Coimbatore, the Elementary Flying School at Jodhpur and the advanced training school at Ambala —were expanded. A new paratroop school has been started at Agra.

The R. I. A. F. holds a proud record in Kashmir. The air-lifting of tons of supplies and troops to Leh over an altitude of 21,000 ft without adequate facilities, the accurate bombing of Gilgit, the pulling out of over 30,000 uprooted and starving refugees from the besieged town of Poonch and the landing of aircraft on swiftly imposed air-strips at heights of more than 12,000 ft., under unfavourable weather conditions, are some of the R.I.A.F.'s great exploits.

A Progress Report

THE second year of Freedom that has just drawn to a close, is a year of steady progress. In industry and agriculture, there are signs both of improvement and of growing consciousness of the need for sustained effort. There have been fewer strikes and increased output in industry; in agriculture production has been stepped up, and an intensive campaign is on hand for a nationwide food effort. Unemployment which has shown an increase is being handled for the first time in this country on an organised scale. Our defence forces are being steadily built up. It has not been a spectacular year but it has nonetheless been a twelve-month of steady, solid work —a year in which the foundations of a stable economy have been well and truly laid.

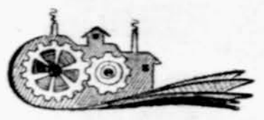
The political achievements are on a par with accomplishment in other fields. The integration of Indian States has moved steadily to a conclusion. The financial adjustments necessary for introducing a uniform system throughout the Union have been simply and efficiently conceived by the Committee of Enquiry to which he task was delegated. The provinces too have been asked to work within the framework of an all-India scheme, and there will be a general falling into line in the coming year. The politically conscious public have realised the necessity of steadying the State against the twin dangers of Communism and Communalism, and the importance of constructive work to solve the day-to-day problems of the people.

The general consciousness of the ravages of corruption and nepotism which was in danger of frittering away the energy of different sections in general recrimination, has now crystallised itself into direct application of effort to correct defects. In the Congress-minded, the emphasis has shifted from vague appeals for moral regeneration to sincere work for self-reform. In every unit, there are signs of reorganisation and overhaul. In the opposition, there are efforts at building up unity and working with the object of assuming power and giving effect to programmes and policies, hitherto thrown out as propaganda for the masses. Congress House-cleaning and Opposition heart-searching may be expected in the coming year to throw up political parties which will shed personal attacks for specific policies that will be placed before the public.

A WORD about the problems presented by those of us who have come from Pakistan in search of security and a better life, would not be out of place in a review of the year's events. The Government naturally is required to balance the special claims of these citizens against the needs of the rest of the general population. It has to take a large and broad view of the problems. In the draft Constitution, great care is being expended on evolving a formula of citizenship which will be all inclusive. That is symbolic of the attitude of the State which pursues the objective of building up a secular national political republic in India. The refugee problem, if we might use a convenient phrase which is serviceable, is that of assimilating the newcomers to the people of this country. It is work that calls for infinite patience and infinite give and take. Given leadership of the adequate statesmanship, the problem can be solved. But concentration on unessentials, an attitude of insistence on small trifles, we shall flounder in the present and lose the future irretrivably.

So far, we have dwelt on achievement rather than on plans. But the two cannot be separated from each other. Some of our present difficulties arise from the schemes that we have for the future. The test for all schemes is how far they promise a better future. There has been a tendency to indulge in schemes which inflict immediate hardships, without adequate thought to the good that will accrue in times to come. But there is also evidence that a stern pruning down is in hand and, as circumstances develop, the superfluous will be dropped and the necessary receive greater attention. The Centre which feels the impact of world influences more directly, has been the first to appreciate the need for absolute economy of effort and the greatest husbanding of our resources. The appreciation will seep down to the units. Sacrifices will be necessary but they will be sacrifices which are cheerfully endured for the good of the nation.

Industry



PRODUCTION which had reached the lowest in 1947 showed distinct improvement in 1948. There was an overall increase from 12 to 15 per cent. The following figures (those in brackets are for the first half of 1948, and the unbracketed figures are for the first half of 1949) give a summary of the industrial position: Coal (15,527,763) 15,545,069 tons; Steel (426,300) 442,942 tons; cement (756,290) 057,051 tons; Paper (47,448) 51, 324 tons; Cloth (2,106,678,000) 1,996,602,000 yards; Yarn (690,616,000) 703,405,200 lbs.

If 1949 maintains the rate of production now prevailing, this year will see an overall increase of 25 per cent in production.

Coming from the general to the particular, the most crying need of the country is the expansion of steel production. The present indigenous production falls short of our needs by more than a million tons, and Government therefore intend to set up factories to fill up the deficit. Expert advice has been sought from the United Kingdom and the United States and Government are now considering their detailed report and a decision may be taken soon.

Another important item which is in short supply is electrical power plant. India needs about 300,000 k.w. per annum and since the manufacturing capacity of the plants in foreign countries is fully booked for another ten years to satisfy their own needs, the Government of India are exploring the possibility of setting up a factory for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment with an annual capacity of 300,000 kilowatt. The factory is estimated to cost 24 crores of rupees, spread over a period of three to four years. Reports from established manufacturers are due soon.

Government are likely to take up ship-building as a state enterprise very soon. It has been decided to acquire the Scindia ship yard a Vizagapatam, develop it and run it as a public corporation. A report from French experts on the subject is now being examined by the Government of India.

In order to help effectively the grow more food campaign, Government are working out the details of a scheme to establish a factory for the manufacture of tractors.

FERTILISERS

The production of fertilisers is essential if the grow more food campaign is to prove a success. Good progress has been made in the construction of the Sindri Fertiliser Project and it is hoped that the factory will start pilot production in March 1950, and attain full production by the end of that year. The estimated cost of the project is 16 crores of rupees. Of this, about nine crores would be spent in the spent in the sterling area, two crores in the dollar area and the balance in India. The factory when in full production will produce 900 tons of calcium carbonate sludge per day and this is going to be utilised for the manufacture of about 300 tons of cement per day in a cement factory to be erected in Sindri at a cost of Rs. 1.28 crores. Proposals for the installation of plants for the manufacture of ten tons of urea, eight tons of Formaldehyde and 200 to 250 tons of soda ash per day are under consideration.

One of the most important requirements for the implementation of India's programme of industrialisation will be met by the setting up of a machine tool factory, for the establishment of which the Government of India have entered into an agreement with a Swiss firm. The aim is self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time. The capital cost of the project is estimated at 12 crores and its annual production is expected to be of the value of seven to eight crores.

The importance of the cottage industries has not been neglected and it is realised that the co-ordinated development of small, medium sized and cottage industries is vital for the solving the growing unemployment problem among the middle classes. Recently, a two-man delegation was sent to Japan and they studied methods of small scale and cottage industries in Japan. They have purchased a small number of machines which can be utilised for improving the technique of production in India. A number of Japanese technicians selected by the Delegation are expected in India soon.

On the whole, the past year has been a good one for production and in drawing the balance sheet credit must be paid to the fact that capital labour relations were better than last year, and the industrial truce adopted then has borne fruit.

Labour

IN APRIL 1948, Government accepted the Industrial Truce resolution which was passed as a result of a concerted effort on the part of Government, employers and workers. A central advisory council was constituted with representatives of these three parties for evolving schemes for the determination of fair wages to labour and profit-sharing and regulating the relation betwen employers and labour. The recommendation of the Fair Wages Committee, when placed on the Statute, Book, will be an event of rejoicing for the worker.

Reverting to the Industrial Truce resolution, its object was to promote better relations between management and labour and consequently raise production all around. An important measure securing this object was the setting up of industrial tribunals to adjudicate on disputes referred to them by the Government. Two such tribunals were appointed by the Central Government, one at Dhanbad and the other at Calcutta.

Statistics indicate that the Industrial Truce Resolution has produced results. The total number of man days lost in 1948 was eight million compared to 16.5 million in the previous year and 12-7 million in 1946. Out of the eight million, 1.6 million were due to lock-outs particularly in Bengal. In the current year, from January to April 1949, the total number of man days lost was 2.2 million which represents a decline of 50 per cent over the figure for the corresponding figure in the previous year. They compare very favourably with the figures for the U. K. and the U. S. A.

PRODUCTION INCREASES

Another striking instance that labour has responded to the call of the nation is the increase in production which they have wrought in spite of the difficulties in their way. The production of cotton yarn shows an increase of 9.7 per cent over the 1947 figures and that of cotton cloth an increase of 13.6 per cent. The decrease in coal was due to transport difficulties. This is clear from the fact that the stocks at the collieries mounted up to 2.2 million tons against a normal stock of 0.7 million tons. Steel production declined by 4.4 per cent but this was due to the break-down of the machinery of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, but iron castings increased by 61.9 per cent. Salt production was up by 19.6 per cent, while sugar also showed an increase of 8.1 per cent. Electrical goods have showed a substantial increase in production. Sulphuric acid, caustic soda and plywood registered increases ranging from 30 to 35 per cent.

It must be admitted that the ameliorative plans for the working class are largely only paper schemes; they are ambitious, however. The Government's plan provides for the construction of one million houses in ten years. One third of the capital is to be provided by the Provincial Government or by any employer sponsored by ti. and the two-thirds by the Centre. The scheme is under the consideration of the Provincial Governments.

Government have also set up a Coal Mines Labour Housing Board to undertake the construction of 50,000 houses for the miners in the coal fields. About 850 houses have been completed and the construction of the next 1,000 houses has already begun.

Another important item of labour legislation, in addition to the Factories Act of 1948, was the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme, under which payment of bonus and the provision of provident fund in the collieries has been placed on a statutory footing. Upto December 31, 1948, seventy lakhs have been distributed as bonus and over 33 lakhs have been accumulated upto March 31, 1949, by way of contributions from employers and workers towards the provident fund accounts of colliery workers.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

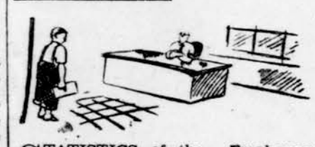
Government have no intention of neglecting the agricultural worker. The absence of reliable data has been a great handicap in preparing welfare schemes for the agricultural worker. Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages have to be fixed before March 1951 for agriculture. In 1949, Government commenced a comprehensive inquiry into agricultural labour conditions in about 2,000 villages in the provinces and states. The work is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected to be completed early next year.

Government are not satisfied with what has been done already for the worker. They realise that the whole labour relations machinery requires overhauling, and with this end in view, Government propose to introduce a Labour Relations Bill which will replace the existing Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act. The new Act will contain provisions for an All-India Appellate Tribunal, Standing Labour Courts for disposing of all but the major categories of disputes and collective bargaining.

HERO OF THE YEAR

In a review of the work done in the last two years the most outstanding thing is the contribution made by Labour in the field of reconstruction. Working in conditions which are far from ideal and for wages which never keep pace with the cost of living, they have increased the total production of the country, and if the present rate is maintained 1949 will see an overall increase of 25 per cent in production. The recalcitrance of labour is largely a myth created by vested interests.

Employment



STATISTICS of the Employment Exchanges — and they are not always reliable — reveal that unemployment is on the increase. The figures of registrations have been steadily on the rise since the cessation of hostilities. In 1946, the total number of registrations was 5,69,872 and in the following year, this increased to 6,29,961; in 1948, it rose to 8,70,904. Retrenchment from temporary factories and establishments accounted for the unemployment in 1946 and 47 and towards the the end of 1947 and the beginning of 1948, the influx of refugees from Pakistan was a further contributory factor. As against these registrations, the number of placements in employment was 1,06,208 in 1946, 1,61,374 in 1947 and 2,60,088 in 1948. Roughly the percentage of placements has been about 25. The number of applicants on the live registers on June 30, 1949 was 3,12,734, a very high figure. It is significant that the total number of registrations during the period January-June 1949 was 5,55,775 which is almost equal to the figure during the entire twelve months of 1946. It is an index of the popularity and usefulness of the Employment exchanges.

There has been a shortage of trained personnel, but the number of better grade technicians has, however, been increasing of late, with the passing out from the training centres of a thousand trainees every month.

Transport

THE SECOND YEAR of freedom has seen a great improvement in our transport services. Indian Railways not only recovered from the grievous injury of partition, but improved some of the pre-partition records. Trains began to run to schedule. On the broad gauge, the percentage of "main" trains running to time increased from 45.9 in 1948 to 75.1 in 1949, while on the metre gauge it was 52.3 and 62.6 respectively. An analysis of the performance of individual railway systems brings out the marked improvement in railways which suffered directly from partition. The East Punjab Railway, for example, had no regular passenger service between September 1947 and January 1948; in February 1948 only 27 per cent of the trains kept to schedule. In May 1949 the E. P. Railways' performance was one of the best with 85 per cent of the trains running to time.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

As regards volume of passenger

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

15th August

The Brightest day in Indian History

CROWN BRAND

THE BRIGHTEST SYMBOL IN ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

To millions of homes "Crown Brand" is not a mere trade mark. It is rather a symbol of graceful living. Here indeed is a whole range of superb utensils to brighten your home.
We also supply everything in Aluminium for industrial purposes.

JEEWANLAL (1929) LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF "CROWN BRAND" ALUMINIUMWARE
CALCUTTA - BOMBAY - MADRAS - RAJAHMUNDRY - RANGOON - ADEN.

NATIONAL REJOICING DAY...

15 AUGUST

For generations to come 15th August "Our INDEPENDENCE DAY" will be celebrated with great joy and reverance.

During National rejoicings, sweets form an important item of mirth and merriment.
And with

ASOO SWEETS

there is more joy as Asoo's Sweets are acclaimed as the best sweets in the Market. Made from pure ghee by Karachi experts. Asoo Sweets are not only delicious and tasty but energising too.

ASSOOMAL MAGHANMAL
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Branch Shop at JAI HIND BLDG., Bhuleshwar.

PURE GHEE can be had at reasonable rates.

Pioneers IN THE FIELD OF FREEDOM...

MEN of action have carved their names in history. Some are gone — some are with us — but their gallant deeds, their unflinching devotion to duty, their unswerving loyalty to the cause of freedom are chapters that will live in our hearts, and in the hearts of generations to come, for all time.

To-day as we look back into the past — those days of storm and stress, turmoil and trouble, hate and horror, those heroic figures and their equally heroic deeds come back to us from out of the past to remind us that the Freedom they won for us — the people — has to be maintained by us — The People!

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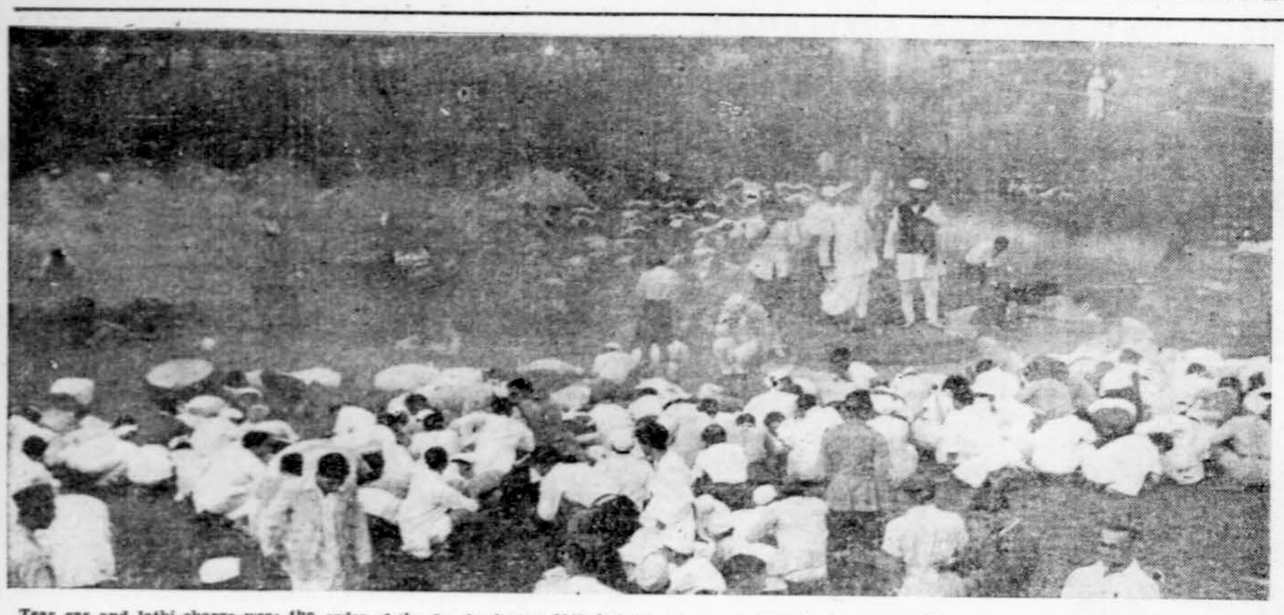

Tear gas and lathi-charge were the order of the day in August 1942, but they had no terrors for the people. Here is a famous scene from Gowalia Tank Maidan where the vast crowd which had come to salute the Flag withstood the tear-gas attack. The volunteers standing firm near the flag post can be seen in the picture.

Let Us Dip Our Flags In Memory Of

The Heroes Of August

SEVEN years ago, the call went out "to do or die" And India's millions responded to that clarion voice and on that day was set in motion the Revolution that brought us freedom.....

(BY: TARINI SHANKAR CHAKRAVARTY)

THE AUGUST MOVEMENT started without a plan and then evolved according to its own impulse. Nobody directed it; many orthodox Congress leaders who wanted to stop it failed. One thing was however obvious. Everywhere the movement started non-violently with the traditional Congress programme of Hartal, procession and public meetings.

In every case the obstruction came from the guardians of Law and Order which produced strong reaction on the popular side. Once the fire was ablaze it went on upto the point of spending itself and in the process, it inevitably consumed many things around.

The revolutionary movement began to show signs of waning after a month of its start. It was then that the leaders who had assembled at Delhi took steps to revive the morale of the people and keep the fire burning. The country was divided into several zones and the work in each of them was entrusted to a band of workers, while Bombay undertook to finance the movement, U.P., Bihar, Bengal and Assam were in the vanguard of the fight.

Shadow Cabinet

The shadow working committee formed at Delhi held a long deliberation regarding the shape which the movement was to take. The majority of the workers did not like to work on Gandhian lines. The Bombay financiers who had been advancing the movement were in favour of short range programme.

The executors of this programme tried to stage a spectacular incident by throwing a bomb on Lord Linlithgow and Lord Wavell, which however could not materialise. The workers got their supply of arms and ammunition from some of the Indian states. They also received their supply of arms from some of foreign soldiers. They were even able to secure some tommy guns from them besides a large number of rifles and pistols. The strength of the underground workers during October 1942, was about three to four thousand throughout India.

In 1942, in the wake of the August movement Midnapore, Satara, Ballia and other districts paid heavily as a penalty for their patriotism. The national uprising of unarmed people was met with bullets, bayonets and air bombing by the agents of the British. The history of these 'black days' is replete with tales of shocking barbarity. In order to terrorise the people throughout the country the district authorities adopted the policy of looting and house burning of innocent villagers in the presence of civil officers. Some times entire village was surrounded by the military. The modesty of the women was outraged after the male members were arrested. Two hundred and twenty-eight cases of rape and outrages on women have been reported in Bengal alone.

About ten thousand Indians fell at the altar of freedom. About twenty-five thousand men were the victims of firing and lathi charges at different places, nearly one and a half million patriots were either incarcerated or were detained. About five hundred villages were victims of the barbarity and brutality of the army and police.

A Desa Sevika becomes unconscious following tear-gas attack. She is being carried away by the volunteers.

In spite of oppression on an unarmed people, they marched on and on without looking back for what they had left or lost.

When the British power reeled and struggled with the impact of the upsurge in Calcutta, a still more powerful revolt was taking its shape in another corner of the Province which in a short time threw off the foreign yoke for a couple of years in this part of British India. Midnapore will ever remain in the nation's memory not only as the place where the British bureaucrats unleashed their worst hounds of oppression to subdue a people in revolt, but as a district which established a national Government in the face of imminent invasion from outside and repression from within.

A Tribute!

In the pamphlets "Some Facts About the Disturbances of 1942-43", the Government has indirectly paid a tribute to the organisation while describing the nature of the upheaval in the following words: In Midnapore in Bengal the operations of the rebels indicated considerable care and planning; effective warning system had been devised elementary tactical principles were observed, for instance encirclement and flanking movements clearly on prearranged signals. The forces of disorders were accompanied by doctors and nursing orderlies to attend the causulties and its intelligence system was effective".

Generations to come will remember the 73-year-old peasant woman Matangani Hazara, who died a martyr's death while leading a procession through a heavy barrage of police firing in the grim days of August struggles.

The first bullet pierced her hands which held the national flag. Although badly injured, she tightened her grip on the flag and appealed to the Indian troops not to fire on Indians. But before she could make any impression on them a bullet whizzed through her forehead and she fell down dead.

Satara

The Satara episode will be a story of everlasting interest in Indian history based on Gandhian ideology of self-help known as 'Gramrajya'. It was not organised by any eminent economist or a political leader but by a simple farmer hardly known outside the districts. Nana Patil. Nana the hero of Satara is known to everybody in Maharashtra.

One of the sailant features of a parallel Government is that it recognises the existence of another Government side by side with it. The Satara Republic compares favourably with that of Midnapore in that it was not a revolutionary insurgent move to oust the British rule, but functioned side by side with it. Like the Midnapore Republic, the Satara, 'Patri Sarkar' was also assisted by the existence of neighbouring Indian States. Comrade Kotwal was successful in establishing a parallel authority in about 40 villages in the district of Kolaba.

The parallel Government functioned so effectively a stray army of British police force with a good number of officers of the C.I.D. (Intelligent Branch) were of no use to the Government although they were stationed in this district for a couple of years. Storm troopers of the Patri Sarkar had a strength of nearly one thousand able-bodied men, who not only worked for the safety of their leaders but also for the welfare of their district.

The Patri Sarkar was a terror to blackmarketeers who were severely punished by the Intelligence Branch of the Patri Government. Nearly the whole of Satara district and some two hundred villages of the Deccan States were under this Government for a couple of years.

Nearly a century back during the First War of Independence the name of Ballia was written in letters of gold. When India realised for the first time the burden of yoke of slavery, the man who first raised his voice against it was Mangal Pandey, the sepoy. In August 1942, another hero, Chitto by name, hoisted the banner of independence at Ballia and ruled the province for about a fortnight.

The glorious fight on the August 17 before the Ballia Police Station would be remembered by the freedom loving people for generations to come. The crowd gave a suitable reply to the "Thanedar" who proved a traitor to his countrymen. The "Thanedar" vowed loyalty to the Congress and expressed full sympathy for the fight for India's liberation. In order to give a satisfactory proof of his changed allegiance he put on Gandhi Cap and on being asked by the people to surrender his arms he promised to do it next day.

On August 18, a crowd of about 30 thousand people reached the police station to baptise the "Thanedar", he called the leaders and requested the people to stay outside and exercise restraint. The leaders were entrapped when they believed the "Thanedar". But the people remained firm as rock and were not prepared to leave their leaders in the lurch. This followed a heroic fight between the unarmed crowd and the "Thanedar". Bullets continued raining for about five hours till it was exhausted. It was a people's great victory.

The long story of blood, tears and toil is now closed but the memory will remain of a valiant struggle, unprecedented in scale, unparalleled in contemporary history, unique in achievement.—ASIAN PRESS.

A demonstrator apprehended by the police, apparently, after a scuffle.

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A CHALLENGE

IN NO SPHERE of their activities have the Government of India been criticised so much as in their policy of rehabilitating the refugees. It would, however, be harsh to condemn the refugees outright for what amounts to a hasty condemnation of a Government which has given first priority to the relief of the refugees. They had lost their all, and they feel that they have been made to go through a harrowing experience which they cannot forget for generations, so that India may become free, though partitioned. Quick rehabilitation, they feel, is possible and has been held up only because of the apathy of Government.

Are they justified in making such an assertion? Before answering the question one has to take stock of what the Government have done already. Much of their work has been unostentatious and comparatively, little publicity has been given to it.

A Census

A CENSUS taken by the Government of India of all displaced persons who had come from Pakistan gives an idea of the magnitude of the problem. The census was held in four provinces, 13 states or states Unions and two centrally administered areas. The census enumerated a displaced population of 44,24,000 from West Pakistan. (There has been criticism that the counting was defective in some places, it must be noted.) The total number of families enumerated was 8,51,000. Of these, 1,43,900 families were living in camps, 47,800 in dharmashalas or improvised structures in the open, 1,95,400 in houses bought or leased by displaced persons and the remaining 4,64,700 in houses temporarily in possession of displaced persons (including evacuee houses.)

In all 7,48,800 persons were enumerated as "bread winners" who earned a livelihood in West Pakistan. Of these, 2,45,100 depended for their livelihood on agriculture and another 21,500 on connected village occupations. Corresponding figures of displaced persons engaged in the Indian Union on agriculture and other connected occupations on the date of enumeration were 1,43,000 and 15,600 respectively. The total number of bread-winners dependent on urban occupations in West Pakistan was 4,82,300, against 3,43,800 in the Indian Union on the date of enumeration.

Thus, the grand total of earners in the Indian Union was found to be 5,02,400 as against 7.48,800 in W. Pakisan. The different of 2,46,400 may be taken as the number of those who were not earning their livelihood on the date of enumeration. On this date, however, 1,43,900 displaced families were living in camps where food and other necessities were supplied to them free. If this number is deducted from the number of those who had no employment on the date of enumeration, the balance of 1,02,500 or about 13.5 per cent of the total earners in West Pakistan remains as the number of persons who earned some livelihood in West Pakistan but had not been able to do so yet in the Indian Union. They may be assumed to have been living on their reserves or were being supported by relatives.

Roughly, the proportion of displaced earners in the Indian Union to the number of those in W. Pakistan may be taken as an index of rehabilitation on the date of enumeration. However, the mere fact of a person being enumerated as 'earning' may not in many cases amount to full rehabilitation. Government's rehabilitation plans take full account of this fact.

This was the position in October, 1948, when the census was held. Generally speaking, practical work of rehabilitation on a planned basis has only thereafter got into full swing. Some of the steps taken to tackle the various aspects of rehabilitation work may now be mentioned.

Urban Rehabilitation

ROUGHLY SPEAKING, about 11 lakhs of displaced persons are today living in evacuee houses in East Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union, about two lakhs in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara; and about one lakh in certain other places. It is estimated that new housing schemes have to provide for about 8,00,000 persons.

The Government of India last year accepted the responsibility of providing every displaced family with either a plot or a house. The Provincial and State Governments were requested to prepare their plans accordingly.

Housing schemes in almost all the Provinces and States where a substantial number of displaced persons live have been finalised and most of these have been put into execution.

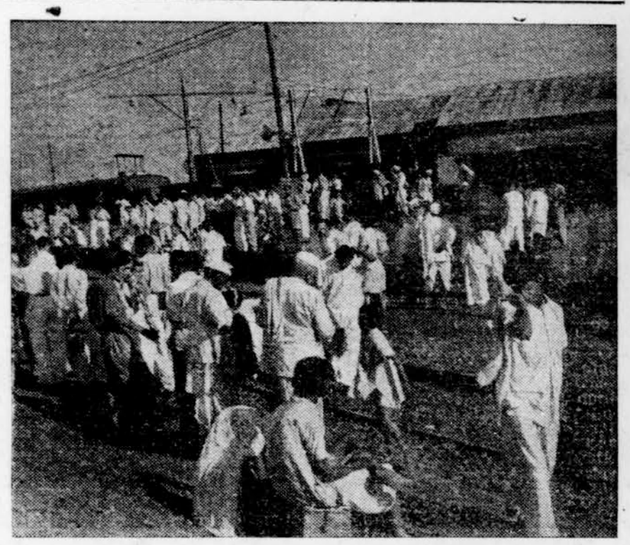
These schemes include a number of new townships. Among these are Kalyan, Gandhi Dham, Shanjehanpur, Modinagar, Rajpura, Faridabad and Kalkaji. Other housing schemes are in operation in Bihar, Bombay, C.P., and Berar, Delhi, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, East Punjab, Cutch, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Greater Rajasthan, Saurashtra and the United Provinces.

Action taken by the Government of India to help displaced persons to stand on their own feet so far as their livelihood is concerned has followed three clear-cut lines. Firstly, loans have been advanced to individuals, groups of individuals or co-operative societies formed by displaced persons to enable those with experience in business or industry or certain professions to resettle themselves. Secondly, technical and vocational training facilities have been created for displaced persons to fit them for employment in factories and workshops or for starting industries on their own. Thirdly, employment agencies have been set up or existing ones utilised for helping those belonging to the service class or those wanting jobs of any kind.

Reports received from Provincial and State Governments and Rehabilitation Finance Administration up to July 31, 1949, show that loans amounting to nearly Rs. 4.5 crores have already been sanctioned to individuals, groups of individuals or co-operative societies. This figure includes Rs. 2.75 crores advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. These loans have benefited lawyers, doctors and a large number of persons engaged in small-scale business and industrial undertakings. The Rehabilitation Finance Amdinistration hopes to be able to sanction a further Rs. 4.25 crores in loans within the current financial year.

Five thousand evacuee shops in Delhi, 17,000 in East Punjab and a smaller number in other places have been allotted to displaced businessmen.

Disposal goods worth several lakhs have been placed at the disposal of individual displaced persons and co-operative societies formed by them.



Crowds, crowds, everywhere The Kalyan refugees are waiting for the suburban train which will carry them to the metropolis. Many go in search of work, but more because they have nothing else to do.

Technical Training

NEARLY 14,000 trainees are now receiving training in a variety of useful crafts at a large number of technical, vocational and apprentice ship training centres in various parts of the country. The number of seats sanctioned has recently been increased to 20,000. The number under training includes a fair proportion of women. The emphasis is on short duration courses so that trainees are fitted in the minimum time possible to earn their own living.

No More Doles

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have since decided that gratuitous rations etc. to displaced persons in camps should not be continued after October 31, 1949. At the end of June 1949, for which latest figures are available, there were about 8,00,000 displaced persons living in some 15 camps throughout the country except ing West Bengal. In West Bengal camps there are at present about 51,000 persons.

A large number of work centres are being set up to provide displaced persons means of livelihood when gratuitous rations are stopped. All able-bodied men and women living in camps will work in these centres. The East Punjab Government, for instance has already finalised a comprehensive scheme which would provide work for 14,000 men and 10,000 women, thereby solving the problem of livelihood of approximately 70,000 persons including the dependents of these workers. For displaced persons for whom provision cannot be made in work centres

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

A New Home And A New Life For Millions

The straight and narrow path leads to a camp where life is drab and insecure.

A school in the camp. Many children play the truant to earn their livelihood.

Rural Rehabilitation

AS BETWEEN the rehabilitation of rural and urban displaced populations the former was comparatively a much less difficult task as evacuee land was available in East Punjab and some of the States.

In East Punjab, pending quasi-permanent allotment about 2,72,600 families were settled on nearly three million acres of land. Loans exceeding Rs. 23,867,700 were advanced to these families to cover the cost of free food during the first few months, repair of houses and wells and purchase of seed, fodder, bullocks and agricultural implements.

Out of 11,000 displaced families proposed to be settled on land in Alwar and Bharatpur, more than 5,000 have already moved in and are sowing the Kharif crop. More than 10,000 families have been allotted land in Bikaner. Other schemes sanctioned for displaced persons provide for the settlement of 1750 families in Meerut Ganga Khadir and 875 families in Nainital Tarai area in U.P.; 1,200 families in C.P., and 730 families in Rajasthan, Bombay and Ajmer-Merwara. Schemes to settle displaced persons on reclaimed land in Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Sirohi are under active consideration.

The Government of India have also accepted the responsibility of rehabilitating about 70,000 Meos on land in Alwar and Bharatpur.

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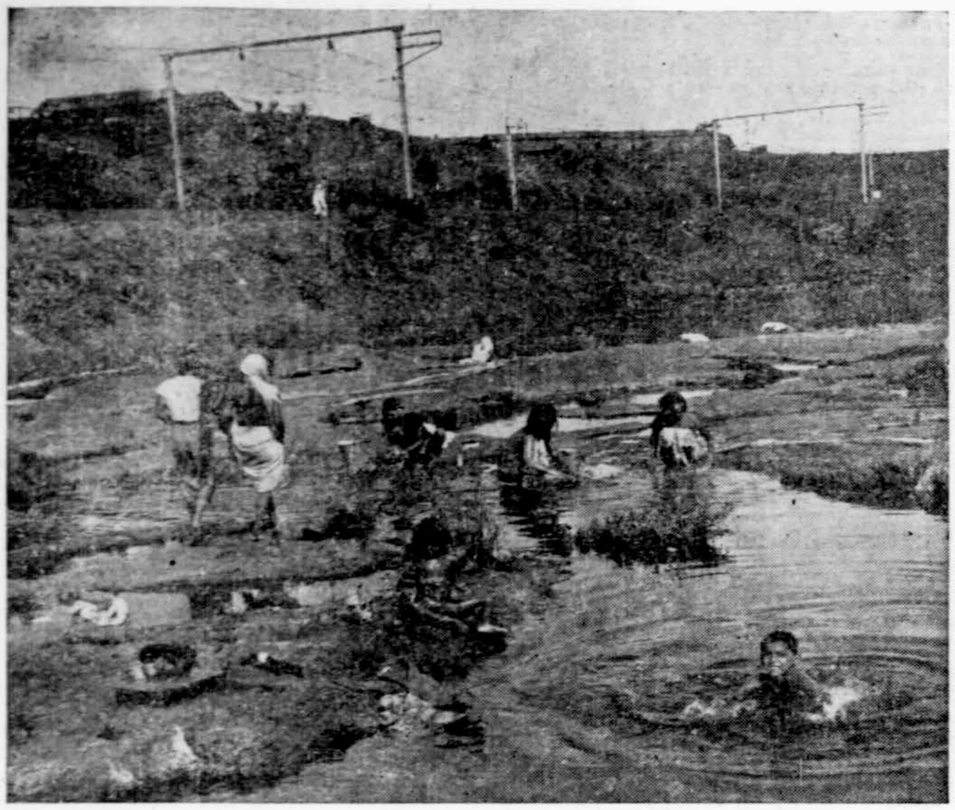


Playtime for children! Puddles of water collect near the camp, a breeding ground for disease-bearing mosquitoes and flies.

Here in graphic detail are the woes of refugees in the Kalyan camp, written by a refugee himself. It gives a picture of the conditions of life, and an insight into the state of mind of the refugees .....

REFUGEES: A Tale Of Woe

By: A. S. Vaswani

MANY INDIANS will be rejoicing today, the third anniversary of our independence.. But will they give a thought to the price that has been paid for obtaining it? It was the displaced persons who made the sacrifice so that the rest of India could obtain its freedom.

After the ordeal of migration began an indescribable life of misery, poverty, squalor, disease and death in some of the world's worst camps. They were again exploited by people who did not hesitate to take advantage of their utter helplessness. Capitalists and contractors amassed money at the expense of the displaced persons.

It is difficult to expect any community to thrive in the conditions obtaining in the refugee camps. Yet what the Sindhi refugees have achieved in spite of hindrance is something remarkable.

The photographs appearing elsewhere reveal better than words the life which these refugees are leading. They have been herded up like animals in the dilapidated hutments at Kalyan and other camps.

Provincialism is another curse which hits the displaced person hard. Every provincial leader thinks in terms of his province first and evades the vital national responsibility.

Disgraceful

THE CONDITION of life in the camps is disgraceful. It is devoid of any privacy and is a great danger to morality. Can you imagine the life of 45 families packed in one barrack in the Kalyan Camp? Thirty families in a single barrack is the average. About fifty families have to use one water tap. Water is scarce and often centaminated. Nearly 25 families use a couple of latrines. Side by side are the bathrooms which are mostly used as urinals, partly because of the absence of pipe lines or scarcity of water they cannot be used for the purpose for which they were intended. The present state of affairs calls for immediate action, and failure may soon convert the camps into plague spots, bringing disease to residents and dishonour to the Government. The septic tanks are broken. The red mat walls and the gunni cloth coverings under tiled roofs provide a good hiding place and a fertile breeding ground for rats, which seem to have multiplied a hundred times in the past two years. In fact, the rats have thrived so much that they are now as big as cats, and are not easily rattled!

Electric current is often cut off for many days and nights and the decayed wooden poles on which the electric wires are strung are a constant danger to life. Medical facilities are extremely poor, the ambulance service inadequate and the men in charge indifferent. The milk which is in great shortage and badly needed for the sick and the children is taken away by unauthorised persons. Doctors are few and are overworked. Patients have to wait for the entire day in the dispensaries before they are able to get their medicines. I know of a case in which a patient had to go to the dispensary for three days in succession before he could obtain the much needed mixture and ointment. Scabies, dysentery, typoid and malaria are rampant in the camps. The death rate is on the increase. At present it is about 250 every month as against 35 births.

Lack of roads and bridges adds to the difficulties of the refugees. Often they have to wade through stagnant pools under railway bridges or risk life by crossing over the railway lines. During the monsoon they have to cross torrentiel rivulets to go from one camp to the other. Postal service is not only irregular, but absolutely careless and insecure.

Recently some haphazard repairs to the hutments were carried out. But in the outcome they have benefited the contractors more than the refugees. Big amounts have been paid for the repair of doors and windows. The workmanship has been poor, and in some cases the work done was unnecessary. It is a standing proof of the maladministration of the camps.

Only half the number of the children of school-going age attend schools. The rest are hawking sweet-meats and biscuits in the railway trains, in the neighbouring villages and towns to eke out their livelihood. The parents cannot afford their education. The schools run by the Sindhu Education Society, which have classes upto the Matriculation Standard, have great financial difficulties. The barracks where the schools are conducted are often invaded by people in the camps who have no roof over their heads during the rains.

Self-help

SOME OF the refugees are helping themselves. About five per cent of them have opened shops, and hotels. A similiar percentage or more has found employment in Bombay and the suburbs.

Rehabilitation is a gigantic task and demands unusual alertness, agility, initiative. Those in charge must be in a position to command the confidence of the refugees.

The lead can be given only by one of the refugees themselves, who has suffered like the rest and can inspire and organise the voluntary efforts of the refugees.

REFUGEES : A CHALLENGE

(Continued from Page IV.)

opportunities for employment in certain crafts are being created by the East Punjab Government. Similar steps are being taken in Delhi, Bombay and other parts of the country.

West Bengal

THE PROBLEM of displaced persons from East Pakistan is in many ways different and more complicated than that of displaced persons from West Pakistan. The influx from East Pakistan had reached serious dimensions by the end of 1947 and thereafter conditions became increasingly worse. By the end of June, 1949, the estimated population of displaced persons in West Bengal was 16,25,000 out of which about 9,72,000 were in Calcutta alone. In addition, some 2,50,000 are reported to have gone direct from East Pakistan into Assam, 45,000 to Tripura and 10,000 to Cooch Behar, making a total of over 19 lakhs.

About the end of October 1948 the number of those receiving free doles in camps exceeded 200,000. Gratuitous relief on such a scale could not possibly be continued indefinitely. In December, therefore, free doles were stopped to all able-bodied persons and instead relief against work was offered to them. At the end of June, 1949, gratuitous relief had been cut down to about 34,500, while relief against work was being given to 11,900 persons.

Overall planning of any kind, so far as the rehabilitation of these unfortunate persons was concerned, was almost impossible with the exodus from East Pakistan continuing at a varying pace. An important difference between the problems of displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan was that in the former case migration of populations was in both the directions, whereas in the latter it was all along a one way traffic.

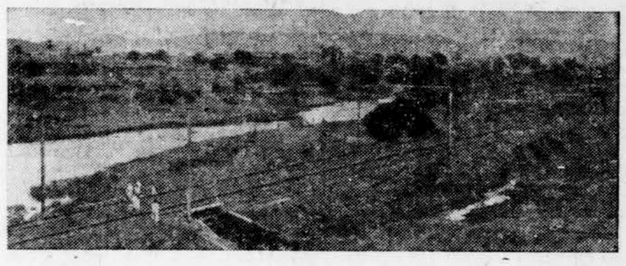
Displaced persons from West Pakistan filled the vacuum created by the exodus of Muslims in the opposite direction. But the displaced persons from East Pakistan had to be superimposed on the economy of ar Province whose capacity of absorption was extremely limited.

Despite the handicaps and difficulties inherent in the situation described above, the West Bengal Government has been able to draw up plans for the rehabilitation of rural and urban displaced persons. Resettlement of a small number on land in the Jalpaiguri district is being proceeded with. Two hundred rural families have been sent for resettlement to the Andaman Islands. A scheme for the settlement of 6,000 families on land has been sanctioned. Another scheme for the settlement of 14,600 artisans, technicians and skilled labour in rural areas has been sanctioned.

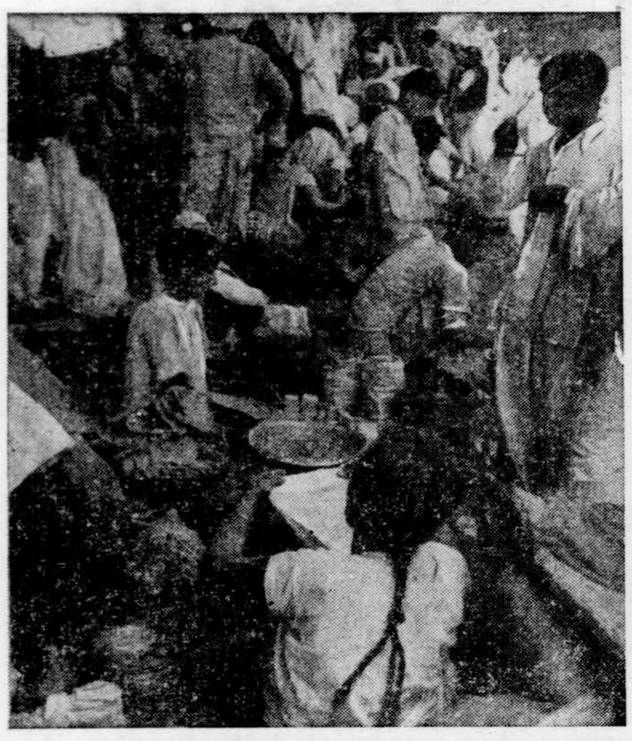
The foregoing account is proof enough that the Gocernment of India have risen to the occasion in the matter of rehabilitation. The problem presented by the refugees was a challenge to India, and it has been accepted—and fulfilled.

(PHOTOS BY A. S. VASWANI)

There is no privacy for them; children are unkempt, and here are fond mothers picking lice!



The suicide spot: Many are reported to have laid their lives on this railway line out of desperation



Not for them a clean home and healthy food. They have to eat whatever they can, and wherever they can.

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"The food problem is ultimately the totality of what happens in millions of homes. It is a small thing for each one of us to change his food habits slightly and eat substitutes for cereals to some extent. Every country has done so under stress of war and emergency. Are we so tied down to habit that we cannot do something that the good of the nation requires?"—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

We must change our food habits in the interests of our nation—and our health.

Austerity Means Better Health

DURING the last few years, the problem of India's over-all shortage in cereals has attracted a good deal of attention both within the country and outside, with the result that many of our ideas of food requirements have undergone a change.

Almost unnoticed millions of people accustomed to an exclusive diet of rice or millet, have been compelled to substitute a portion of their food requirements in wheat or some other unfamiliar grain from overseas. Foodgrains that had been accepted unwillingly some years ago have now become the popular dietary of a very large number of people. In planning to provide the food the people need, the first thing to do therefore, is to determine what their needs are. This means not only fulfilling the demands of appetite, but also meeting the nutritional requirements of the people.

During the war years and the two years immediately following political freedom, the tremendous pressure of supplying the people with their daily needs has made concentrated effort on raising the nutritional standard of the people difficult. But now, the Central Food Ministry has initiated a campaign which might well have profound effects not only on the eating habits of the people, but also on the economic position of the country.

Fallible Guide

APPETITE is a useful, though a fallible guide in food, as experience in different parts of India during the last few years has repeatedly proved. It has also underlined the necessity of Government intervention in a time of comparative scarcity, to see that everyone makes the best nutritive use of such foodstuffs as are available. Among the alternative foods available in India, are tubers like the sweet potato and tapioca, which give a high yield per acre and are acceptable foods. So is groundnut cake, which has a high nutritional value. But so far sufficient emphasis has not been laid on the production and utilisation of such foods. The Central Ministry of Food has therefore set up a Subsidiary Food Production Committee for this purpose.

Despite the indulgent or satirical smiles of people, born of the conviction that they are being "got at" by the Government, these foods which have been consumed by the people in the past, and are eaten even today in large areas in the country, do possess solid virtues. The table below bears this out.

	Rice	Wheat	Sweet Potato	Tapioca	Banana
Estimated yield per acre (maunds)	10	10	50	50	224
Protein yield (kilograms)	31	43	22	13	56
Carbohydrate yield (kilograms)	284	258	563	522	1190
Calories per acre (in thousands)	1280	1260	3880	2880	5040

Fat, succulent tubers of the tapioca. Rich in starch content, tapioca flour can be mixed with cereal flour for the preparation of puris, chapatis, bread and biscuits. Being a protein-free starch it is also used in the manufacture of glucose.

Certain conclusions are inescapable. The non-cereal foods give a considerably higher calorie yield per acre than rice or wheat; bananas are richer in calorie value than tubers; and in respect of proteins, the sweet potato and tapioca are inferior to cereals. This means that if these foods are not only produced in large quantities but also consumed, the pressure on cereals could be greatly reduced, and the nutritional standard of the people raised.

It is worthwhile examining a little more in detail the claims of some of these foods as partial substitutes for cereals, at least in the larger cities and towns where food rationing is in force.

Sweet Potato

THIS tuber is sweet but is not a potato. Both are however excellent sources of food. During World War II, the U.K. launched a more-potatoes-less-bread campaign with the declared purpose of reducing the very severe pressure on shipping. The resulting diets were inevitably duller, but the population as a whole was better fed than at any other previous period. Compared with the potato, the sweet potato contains a higher percentage of carbohydrates, calcium and contains a higher percentage of vitamin A. And yet it has not received due recognition. It still suffers in general estimation from long having been regarded as a food of the poor.

But as a matter of fact, it out ranks all other carbohydrated food as a source of nutritive elements such as carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. It is particularly rich in vitamin A and also contains vitamin C. The popular prejudice against the sweet potato will therefore have to be fought down, for in the present war for economic freedom, what is required is the mobilisation of all available resources.

The Government's scheme, which has already been put into effect in certain areas, is to purchase dried sweet potatoes, convert them into flour which will be mixed with wheat atta in a small proportion for issue through rationed shops. Deficit though India is in the production of its total requirements of foodgrains, it suffers even to a greater degree in respect of the quality of the diet. In terms of food factors, the most glaring deficiencies are those of protein, fat, vitamin A and carotene, vitamins of the B group and calcium. An admixture of a small percentage of sweet potato flour with atta would relieve a little of the pressure on wheat supplies, but would also at the same time slightly lower the nutritional value of the atta. It would be necessary therefore to fortify it with some food rich in proteins.

Groundnut Cake

INDIA produces a large quantity of groundnut cake which is rich in protein, contains a useful percentage of fat as also salts and vitamins. As groundnuts are well-known in India, the use of its cake would be an ideal addition to the ill-balanced Indian diet. Experiments that have been carried out show that groundnut cake is a good supplement of poor diets. Even in the case of rice diets, which are less nutritive than wheat diets, groundnut cake flour can be mixed with cooked dal or vegetable preparations.

School children who have used a cake made of clean, handpicked groundnuts as an addition to their normal diet have thrived. Others who have been able to overcome their initial prejudice use it daily. A small mixture of the cake flour with wheat flour is hardly noticeable. Bread prepared from such a mixture has a certain richness liked by many people.

Groundnut cake is at present used as manure or as a feeding stuff for cattle; but since only a small fraction of its protein content is returned in the grains grown, or in the milk that the animals produce, it is clear that our whim for an exclusive cereal diet is an expensive one, involving a large net loss in food value.

Tapioca

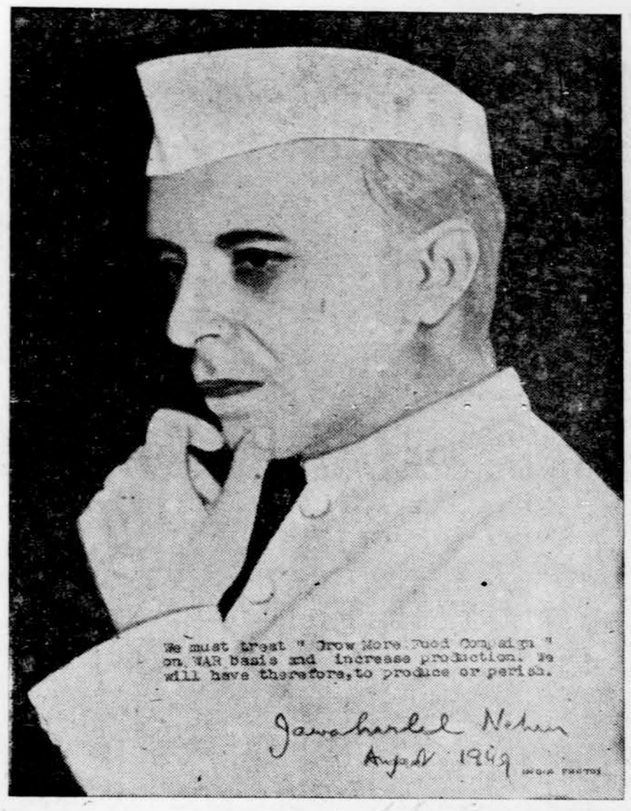
AT PRESENT this tuber is grown on an extensive scale in the United State of Travancore and Cochin and parts of Malabar. The average yield per acre has gone up from four tons to about six or seven tons. By the provision of more manure and better irrigation, the yield could be increased to 10 tons per acre. But taking an average of six or seven tons as the normal yield, and its edible portion as 33 per cent, it is possible to get two tons of food per acre from tapioca. This is a much higher yield than that of any foodgrain per acre.

The planting of this crop is done by means of cuttings and ordinarily it is possible to obtain 10 cuttings per plant. The normal planting season in North India would be about the beginning of March, just at the end of the cold weather.

As in the case of sweet potatoes, it is proposed to mix a small percentage of flour made from dried tapioca chips, to stretch our wheat supplies. But this will be possible only after the production of tapioca has been sufficiently increased, and arrangements have been completed for its dehydration and conversion into flour.

Bananas

MOST INDIANS will have eaten a banna or papaya at one time or another; these fruits therefore need no introduction to the country. In view however of their quick growth and the highy nutritive value of their fruit, these two trees have received considerable attention during the last few months. Both are easy to propagate and produce fruits in about a year's time. On an average the papaya tree yields 27 fruits per year weighing a little over two lbs. each; in well-kept plantations the banana has given an annual yield of 60,000 lbs. per acre.


We must treat "Grow More Food Campaign" on WAR basis and increase production. We will have therefore, to produce or perish.
Jawaharlal Nehru
August 1949
INDIA PHOTOS

Even in the best of times, millions in India could not afford a hearty meal. Experts were not wanting who warned the Government of those days about the disastrous state of affairs . . . . Free India has inherited the legacy of poverty which is the lot of the peasant today. We are desperately in need of food, but we cannot afford to buy it at fabulous rates from foreign countries. We have got to produce more, and here is how . . . There is need not only for intensive cultivation of existing land; more fallow land must also be brought under the plough.

(By: R. S. Padbidri)

This Is The Way To Provide FOOD FOR ALL

THE DECISION of the Government of India to stop importing food grains by 1951 is a none too early a resolve to grow in the country the imported quantity, which is about four million tons, that is, to increase food production by about 10 per cent.

This is apparently a simple job for a pre-dominantly agricultural country with vast natural resources. But somehow it has baffled Government and the public these five years and more.

Various Estimates

THE FOOD DEFICIENCY in India has been variously estimated by nutrion experts according to the standards of nutrition they aim at. Sir John Mejaw at one time Director General of Public Health with the Government of India, conducted in 1933 an eleborate inquiry with the help of about 600 doctors under his own direction and came to the startling conclusion that 60 per cent of our people are either badly or poorly nourished. More precisely, he concluded that only 39 per cent of the people were adequately nourished, 41 per cent poorly so and 20 per cent were "very badly nourished". Startling as the estimate is, it need not be regarded as exaggerated in a country where the pre-war monthly per capita income was only Rs. 6 and where the pre-war cost of a well-balanced diet is estimated by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, at one time Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, at "between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 per adult per month". Dr. Aykroyd himself writes about malnutrition in India: "The majority of the population lives on a diet far remote from the most moderate standards of adequate nutrition". More helpful in our present search for a sound food plan are his own suggestions made in the Indian journal of Social Work Vol. III. He says: "If India depends entirely on what she can herself produce, a very large increase in the production of various foods is necessary to raise existing standards to a satisfactory level. Some of them may be roughly indicated as follows: Cereals 30 per cent increase, pulses 100 per cent, milk and milk products 300 to 400 per cent, meat, fish and eggs several hundred per cent, vegetables, particularly green leafy vegetables, one hundred per cent or thereabouts".

The Target

THIS programme rightly aims at a standard of nutrition which is necessary for health and efficient living and obviously assumes that it is to be spread over a period of, say, ten years during which time the population so considered and taken generally, it is not at all an over-ambitious programme. Where 60 per cent of the people are either poorly or badly nourished, the 30 per cent increase in cereals is barely necessary to satisfy hunger and provide sufficient calories to the workers. The 100 per cent increase in pulses is clearly an ideal, desired because to millions of non-wheat using people the pulses are the main source of protein, as meat, fish and eggs are rare and milk are much rarer. But at a time when for various reasons it is found extremely difficult to increase the supply of food grains by 30 per cent we may have to be content for a decade or so, with a similar increase in pulses.

In his more cautiously written pamphlet on Nutrition Dr. Aykroyd himself "tentatively" suggests "a 15-25 per cent increase in pulse production, with special emphasis on larger supplies in certain areas". Those who are serious about nutrition should wholeheartedly insist on Dr. Aykroyd's demand for an increase of 300 to 400 per cent in milk and milk products. Milk is universally recognised as the nearest approach to perfect food, and for infants and growing children there is no good substitute for it. It is rich in bone-forming calcium and its protein—like animal protein in general—is helpful in the proper assimilation of vegetable protein. The United Nations Conference on food and nutrition rightly recommends the inclusion in the daily diet of 21 ounces of milk per head on an average. Nor is this an impossible ration, as may be seen from the following table showing the consumption of milk per head in various countries outside India:

New Zealand	56 oz.
Australia	45 "
Norway	43 "
Denmark	40 "
England	39 "
Canada	35 "
U.S.A.	35 "
Germany	35 "
Holland	35 "
Belgium	35 "
France	30 "
Switzerland	29 "
Poland	22 "

Children Affected

THIS is about countries where beef-eating is common. What is the position in India where the cow is religiously protected and fed? The daily average consumption is barely 5 ounces. The poor consumption of milk tells most on children. As a result of general malnutrition, half the mortality in India recorded in any given year occurs in children under 10 years, the corresponding figure in England being only 12 per cent.

Dr. Aykroyd's suggestion for an increase in meat, fish and eggs by "several hundred per cent" needs to be qualified. In his pamphlet mentioned above he himself admits: "Eggs are valuable but rather wasteful food, since in the conversion of food grains to eggs via the hen the loss of calories is of the order of 93 per cent. The large scale development of poultry farming in India scarcely seems a feasible proposition". Nearly the same may be said of increasing, at present, meat supply by several hundred per cent and for similar reasons. It is well said that "enough food takes the precedence over the right kind of food". Milk, of course, has exceptional claims, but barely indicated above. Fish supply may well be considerably increased because it involves no loss of calories and it is a very nutritious food. India's vast coastal waters and river systems are teeming with fish which constitute a large potential source of food supply which only needs to be tackled by modern technique. It is a particularly valuable source of food supply as it makes no demand on the already depleted soil. Its use also much economises the consumption of food grains. As regards Dr. Aykroyd's suggestion for an increase in vegetables by about 100 per cent or thereabouts, there can be no two opinions about its necessity or feasibility. Altogether, his suggestions, with the modifications mentioned above, deserve to be seriously considered by Government as affording good material for an eight or ten year food plan, of which a ten per cent increase in food grains may be only a part of the first stage.

The main point is that the decision to stop importing food grains by 1951 should be but only a part of a more comprehensive longer term plan, to be initiated straightway.

MORE LAND

NO BIG SCHEME of growing more food is possible without bringing more land under cultivation. The statistics about the agricultural area of India excluding the States for the year 1942-43 (these are the latest figures available!) are as follows:

Total area	513	million acres
Forests	68	" "
Not available for cultivation	90	" "
Cultivable waste	91	" "
current fallow	45	" "
Net area sown	215	" "

The area under forests should rather be increased than decreased. As regards the land "not available for cultivation", the Royal Agricultural Commission Report pertinently remarked: "It is difficult to believe that the whole of the vast area now classed as not available for cultivation is either not available or not suitable for cultivation". That feeling is now shared by many, and the huge figure of 90 million acres needs to be re-examined. More doubtful is the figure of 91 million acres marked "cultivable waste other than fallow". Sir James Caird, in a report submitted to the Secretary of State for India in 1879, remarked: "The available good land in India is nearly all occupied. There are extensive areas of good waste land covered with jungle in various parts of the country, which might be reclaimed and rendered suitable for cultivation; but for that object capital must be employed, and the people have little to spare". But Provincial Governments should be capable of more enterprise and should speedily reclaim a good part of the so-called "cultivable waste". If the land is "cultivable" how can any responsible Government let it remain waste during the present unprecedented food crisis? Much of the land can at least be used for fodder crops and can release the land thus used for food crops. The figure for current fallow, 45 million acres, is also too high.

Soil Deteriorating

BRINGING more land under cultivation has become supremely necessary for the reason, among others, that much of the land in common use seems to have sadly deteriorated. The following figures about India excluding the States tell their own dismal tale:

Year	Area under major food grains (millions of acres)	Production in millions of tons	Population (million persons)
1921-22	158.6	54.3	233.6
1931-32	156.9	50.1	256.8
1941-42	156.5	45.7	295.3

These figures, taken from "Technological Possibilities of Agricultural Development in India" (1944) by W. Burns, till recently a Government of India official, may be presumed to be fairly accurate. They show that during a period of 20 years, while the population has fast advanced, the area under major food grains has actually declined by over two million acres and, what is more alarming, the production has gone down by 8.6 million tons. The same author points out that while in many other countries the yield of rice is much higher than in India and has increased in recent years, the yield in India is pitifully low and has steadily gone down from 982 pounds per acre in 1914-18 to 728 pounds in 1938-39.

It is crystal clear that for any appreciable increase in food production more virgin land must be brought under the plough and the land in common use should be more intensively cultivated with more and better manure and with more irrigation facilities.

Subsidiary Food

THE EXTREME difficulty of producing more food grains has compelled Government to emphasise the production of subisidary foodstuffs like potatoes, sweet potatoes and taploca. These are heavy yielders, yielding more than five times as much as rice or wheat, and can be easily grown in almost any soil. Tapioca is often called the "lazy man's crop" because of the ease with which it can be grown. The sweet potato and tapoica however, are deficient in protein and need to be used along with wheat or other grains.

On the whole the Government of India's latest plan to stop importing food grains by the end of 1951 is being well organised. Its full success will depend to no small extent on the wholehearted co-operation of local officials and the public. The ministers may be trusted to see that the officials do not shirk their responsibilities. It is harder in these days of economic and political discontent to elicit full co-operation from the public, indispensable as it is. But the public, we trust, will realise that in co-operating with Government in removing food scarcity they will be helping themselves as well as Government. Such co-operation should be the particular privilege as well as duty of Congressmen.

India is not so badly off in the matter of food as government officials would make us believe. If there is sufficient enthusiasm behind the procurement scheme, not an ounce need be imported. We are paying a huge price for our apathy.

The Myth Of Food Deficit

WHATEVER may be the dispute over the statistics of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on food production, there cannot be two opinions as regards the need for the "Grow More Food" Campaign recently launched by the Prime Minister of India.

BY
R. K. Sidhwa

Every one agrees more food even if it exceeds our needs will make India greater and richer. Every one, therefore, whatever be his view, would concentrate his attention on growing more and more food which would mean cheaper food for the consumer who is today considerably upset on account of the very high and varying prices in different parts of the country.

THE OLD DAYS

I remember just before the first World War, in 1913, the price of wheat in India was Rs. 2/- per maund of 82 lbs. Even before the commencement of the second war the price of wheat never went beyond Rs. 10/- a maund and rice Rs. 12/- a maund. There were slight fluctuations, but nowhere was there any uproar about the increase in prices as there is today.

Food and cloth are two main items in the life of a person. Both are essential but the first one is of greater necessity. A person can pull on with his old clothing, patching up the torn bits, but no person can do without food, which he must get at least twice a day. The quantity now offered to the public in the ration area is so small that it hardly suffices to keep up body and soul together

BENGAL FAMINE

During the period of war, the scarcity of foodgrains in the country, particularly in the later part of war, culminated in the Bengal Famine, which took a toll of 20 lakhs of lives. The tragedy was the result of circumstances created by the British officials in this country who exported all the available foodstuff to the war theatre, leaving the nationals of this country to starve. On the top of this, the country craft which are the transport carriers in Bengal were all destroyed by the British officials in the name of war. These two factors combined brought about the misery.

The spectre of Bengal Famine haunts many people in this country and it is largely the fear of any similar possibility that has led the government to import foodgrains from the foreign countries, costing from 130 crores to 200 crores of rupees. This has drained our dollars and sterling resources, needed for nation-building industries.

I have held the view that the food position as it stands today is not so alarming as it is made out. Figures collected from Government publications themselves show that India is self-sufficient in its food. What is wanted is real enthusiasm, vigour and perseverence on the part of various governments to procure food from the area where it is produced. The statistics prove that the yield has gone down from 611 lbs. an acre in 1938-39 to 528 lbs. per acre in 1947-48. This means a decrease of 14 per cent. May I know whether any Provincial Government, or those in charge of Agricultural Departments, have taken pains to find out the cause for this lesser yield despite the "Grow More Food" campaign over which lakhs of rupees are spent every year, from their own treasury and from the treasury of the centre?

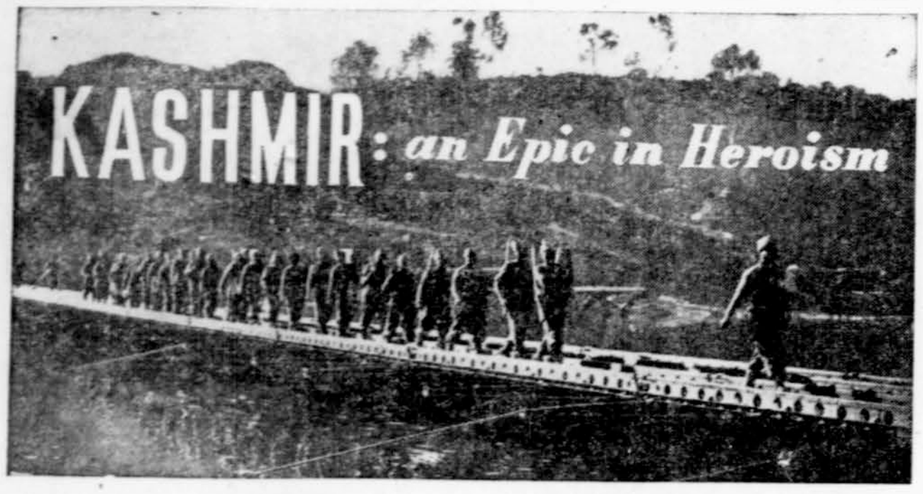
Provinces of India today grow six lakhs tons more than their requirements. The States are, however, short of their requirements by four million tons. The statistics for the production of foodgrains in the Indian States are not fully available and it is not known whether the figure shown by the Government pertaining to the States is correct.

If all attention is directed towards the production of foodstuffs and their procurement, I am confident that even an ounce of imported foodgrains would not be necessary. The tragedy is that the clamour about food deficit has been so loud that no one in the Government departments has taken care to find out whether the deficit is real or only imaginary. This is a very important fact and should be looked into immediately. The satisfaction that "Grow More Food" will be successful and that the target fixed for 1951 from which date no import is to be made, is not enough.

BARGAINING POWER

I am not minimising the importance of the campaign for growing more food. I am confident that, even if there is surplus in the country, not only will the country be richer, but it will add to our bargaining power.

The cloth problem, while it is not so serious, is nevertheless bad. It should be borne in mind that cotton is also considered in terms of silver and gold, and in our enthusiasm to bring in more land under the food crop, the necessity for growing more cotton should not be overlooked. The bringing in of more area under cultivation for cotton should be simultaneously taken into hand.



Scarcely had India attained freedom when the Indian Army was called upon to defend a part of the motherland from hostile aggression. The beautiful state of Kashmir was being raided by marauders actively aided and abetted by Pakistan. Our boys by heir epic effort, were able to save the situation, and today if Kashmir lives to hope for a better future she owes it to the gallant band of youngmen who rushed -t the hour of her peril.

ARMY'S BAPTISM IN FIRE

FROM
A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HARDLY had the fratricidal fighting in the Punjab died down and the Junagadh "police" action successfully completed, a couple of months after the country's partition in 1947, than the Indian Army was called upon to launch a crusade in Jammu and Kashmir against large hordes of tribal invaders, who had poured into the State across the Pakistan border.

Officered by men fully conversant with war strategy, the raiders, composed of Pathan tribesmen, regular soldiers of the Pakistan Army and Muslim deserters of the State forces, were armed with modern weapons and had an unlimited supply of ammunition.

The main body of raiders drove down the Domel-Baramula road, with Srinagar as their supreme objective. Within four days of crossing over, they captured the Mahura power-hour 50 miles north-west of the State's summer capital, thus plunging the whole of the Kashmir Valley in darkness. Baramula, a bottleneck opening out into the Srinagar Valley, also soon fell into enemy hands, and this imperilled the safety of the capital itself.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and the National Conference leader, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, sent an SOS to the Government of India on October 25, requesting immediate military aid. The Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession and the Government of India took the momentous decision of despatching troops to Srinagar posthaste.

Troops Flown

THE first batch of Indian troops flew to Srinagar on October 27. More than 100 civilian aircraft were pressed into service for this epic operation and reinforcements were dispatched day after day and hour after hour. It however took some time for India to be able to transport troops, equipment and supplies by road. It was a leap in the dark, replete with risks and hazards, with little intelligence of enemy strength or disposition, no knowledge of the condition of the country and terrain and lack of adequate lines of communication.

Indian troops went over to the offensive within a fortnight of their landing in Kashmir and stabilised the position. They rolled back the raiders from the gates of Srinagar, recaptured Baramula and and secured the safety of the capital. In another week, the invaders had been hounded out beyond Uri, 65 miles west of Srinagar.

In the meantime, the raiders in the Jammu province had seized considerable territory adjoining the Pakistan frontier. The Punch 'Jagir' and Mirpur district had been overrun by the raiders and the State garrisons stationed at various points in West Jammu were isolated and surrounded. Rushing to their aid, Indian troops either relieved or reinforced the besieged garrisons and rescued thousands of refugees who had taken asylum there.

Indian forces, first linked up with Beripattan, then pushed the enemy out of Naushera and Jhangar and later took Rajauri. A column marched to Kotli and pulled out about 15,000 refugees. The garrison at Mirpur could not be relieved but it forced its way out with the refugees. At the same time, another column which had started from Uri arrived at Poonch to reinforce the garrison there.

Meanwhile, in Gilgit in the far north, a 'coup d' etat', engineered by Pakistan, was staged by the local insurgents. They imprisoned the Governor and established their own regime. Taking advantage of its inaccessibility from Srinagar, they built up Gilgit into a forward military base for manoeuvres in the north-eastern province of Baltistan. Non-Muslim elements in the State forces which had taken up positions in Gilgit fought many an action against the rebel elements and subsequently fell back on Rondu, later on moving to Skardu.

Jammu Flares Up

AS THE COLD weather gradually brought activity in the different sectors of the Kashmir front to a standstill, fighting flared up in the Jammu province. A force of raiders, 6,000 strong, mounted a concentrated three-pronged assault on Naushera on February 6, determined to wrest back this strategic town. Waves after waves of hostiles were hurled into this battle, during which severe hand-to-hand fighting took place for two days. The enemy was completely annihilated, suffering about 2,000 killed and many more wounded. This broke the back of enemy opposition in Jammu.

The Jammu-Pakistan border was the scene of several raids in which marauder bands adopted 'loot-and-flee' tactics, plundering villages, ransacking houses and abducting women. They made several attempts to disrupt our supply line along the Pathankot-Jammu road, but the menace was soon eliminated.

Jhangar, situated at the road-fork to Kotli and Mirpur, was re-occupied on March 18, the enemy losing 300 killed in the battle. This was a strategic gain for Indian troops, who had avenged the loss of the town three months earlier, when the raiders overwhelmed a small Indian force.

While the enemy continued to hold the border territory comprising Mirpur district and the Poonch 'jagir', the Indian garrison in the heart of the latter, though beleaguered, fought on bravely and gallantly. Repeated attacks and constant shelling by the enemy failed to neutralise it. A large share of the credit for the triumphant defence of Poonch goes to the RIAF, which, making use of a hurriedly improvised airstrip, flew innumerable sorties. Our airmen carried arms and ammunition and food supplies and evacuated nearly 35,000 refugees.

Uri Sector

WINTER ended with the raiders trying in vain to penerate our defences at Uri and suffering reverses one after another in Jammu. In the summer following, the tempo of fighting in the Uri sector rose. An Indian column setting out from Handware captured Tithwal, hardly 18 miles from the border town of Muzaffarbad. Another column marched out in the direction of Chakothi.

Alarmed at the possibility of Indian troops dislodging them from their strongly-entrenched positions and reaching Domel, the Pakistanis, who had hitherto helped the raiders covertly, now came out into the open and flung in regular Army battalions to checkmate the westward Indian drive. Liquidating all Pakistani counter-thrusts, Indian troops set up a firm base at Uri. Apart from patrol activity and artillery duels, there was no appreciable change in the Uri and Tithwal areas thereafter.

Rajauri Massacre

MEANWHILE, Indian troops in the Jammu province moved from Naushera to Chingas and then on to Rajauri, which fell to our forces on April 12 after stubborn resistance put up by the raiders. The inhuman barbarities committed by the enemy in Baramula paled into insignificance before the brutal crimes perpetrated by him at Rajauri. Before withdrawing, the raiders sacked the whole town and massacred thousands of its non-Muslim inhabitants.

Two Indian columns, one starting from its base at Rajauri and another from Poonch, met at Potha, a village on the Rajauri-Thanamandi-Poonch track. After this link-up, a small force infiltrating into the enemy-held Mendhar valley evacuated several hundred refugees. In the Naushera area, our troops captured Sadabad and Sumani, two important features commanding our positions around Naushera. Jhangar, our forward-most point on the Jammu front, was subjected to fierce raider attacks which, however, proved of no avail.

Early in July, the U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan arrived and at the commencement of their labours they appealed to both the Dominions to refrain from doing anything that might aggravate the situation. Though disregarded on the other side, the appeal received ready response from the India Government, who immediately suspended all offensive activity.

After the Indian Army had thrown a steel ring in Kashmir in the west and Jammu in the south-west, the raiders began sending out columns from Gilgit into the barren regions of Baltistan with the intention of opening yet another front north-east of the Kashmir Valley.

A New Front

AN ENEMY force, consisting of Gilgit Scouts, Chitralist and tribesmen and led by Pakistan Army regulars, spread out over the whole of Baltistan. A second raider column made its way through the Skardu region, overran the State force piquets at Kargil and Dras and reached the Sonamarg Valley, the north-eastern approach to Srinagar. Indian troops turned towards the east and chased the raiders beyond the Zoji Pass Yet another invading column had moved into the Guraiz Valley with a view to entering to Kashmir Valley via Bandipur in the Wular Lake region, but it was beaten back.

Frustrated in their attempts to pierce gaps in the steel wall around the Kashmir Valley, the raiders diverted their attention towards the Buddhist province of Ladakh, leaving desecrated monasteries and looted villages in their trail. They overpowered the small State garrison at Skardu on August 14 and advanced towards Leh, situated at an altitude of 11,500 feet above sea-level.

The first contingent of Indian troops had trekked its way to Leh in February, and early in June, flying over 23,000-feet-high mountains, the RIAF landed more troops there. This force in Leh, assisted by a local militia of Ladakhi Muslims and Buddhists, reuted the enemy and pushed him back to the fringe of the Ladakh valley.

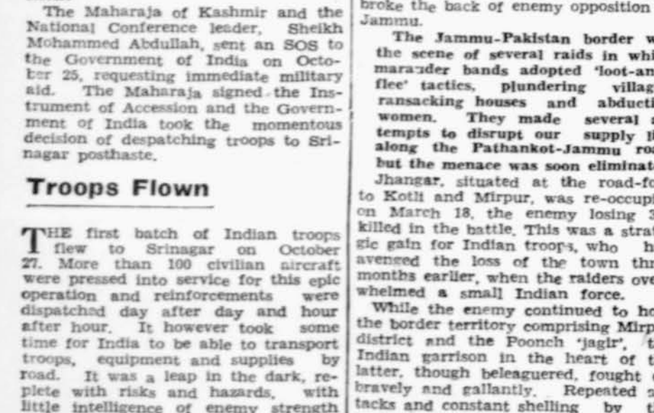
In the Uri sector, the raiders made yet another desperate bid on October 13 to eject the Indian column out of Tithwal, but they were repelled with enormous losses.

A Record

A RECORD in the history of armoured welfare was created when, sometime in the middle of November, seven light tanks of the Indian Army drove through snow-capped and boggy tracts and over rock-like glaciers and crossed Zoji La, 12,000 feet above the sea. This led to the capture of Dras and Kargil. Sixty-four miles north-east of Srinagar, the Zoji Pass is the bottle-neck joining the valleys of Kashmir and Ladakh. The pass itself is dominated by heights on both sides and is about two miles long.

In the Jammu province, Indian troops forked out in two columns and effected a link-up with the Poonch garrison on November 20, after a siege lasting ten months. The Indians had to fight their way 45 miles through some of the most difficult terrain, overcoming fanatical resistance from the raiders strongly dug in on commanding heights. The defence of Poonch will go down in history as one of the most outstanding achievements of the Army and the Air Force.

Pandit Nehru views the picturesque scenery at Sonmarg. Beside him is an admiring jawan.



Sardar Patel and Sardar Baldev Singh at the Jammu airfield.

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TWO YEARS OF FREEDOM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

traffic, passenger miles in 1948-49 totalled nearly 37,000 million, as against 17,363 million before the war. It does not show any sign of declining. Freight operations also recorded a progressive improvement in 1948-49. On the Broad Gauge the number of wagons loaded between September 1947 and June 1948 averaged 2,80,518 per month. This figure rose to 3,15,214 per month during the period July 1948 to June 1949. During the same period, the average number of wagons loaded per month on the Metre Gauge rose from 1,51,276 to 1,63,685. The loading figure in March 1949, with 3,55,359 wagons on the broad gauge and 2,03,898 on the Metre Gauge, is the highest since the partition. Yet, wagon availability is still short of wagon demand. Priorities had to kept up to give precedence to movement of essential goods.

Coal loadings have been kept at a high level, having risen from 93,041 wagon loads in June 1948 to 1,08,682 wagon loads in May 1949. The minimum guaranteed daily loading of 2,700 wagons for the Bengal and Bihar coalfields has been consistently and appreciably exceeded for the past several months.

FOOD MOVEMENTS

Food movements have had very high priority and during 1948-49 roughly 45,000 wagons were loaded every month with grains and pulses. The outbreak of famine in Gujerat and other places made heavy demands on the railway. The B.B.C.I. carried, between December 1, 1948 and July 1, 1949, more than 14,000 broad and 1,500 metre gauge wagons of food and fodder by means of special trains.

Of the 3,84,681 bales of textiles which the railways were required to lift during the first quarter of 1949, they were able to lift 3,82,799 bales. As regards the iron and steel industry, not only was its output for the first quarter transported, but the stocks which had accumulated earlier were appreciably brought down. On 1st December 1948 the Tata Iron and Steel Works had 65,349 tons of iron and steel; on 1st July 1949 the stocks came down to 46,432 tons of which 35,000 tons represented the usual floating balance. As regards cement, except for factories served by railways over which the Railway Board have no control, movement programmes have been fully implemented.

Turn round of wagons, a common index of operational efficiency indicated an encouraging improvement throughout 1948-49. From 15.3 days in June 1948, wagon turn road on the broad gauge railways nas come down to 11.21 in May 1949.

The gap between the demand for and supply of railway transport will finally be bridged when the Railways' plans for augmenting rolling stock and line and terminal capacity fully mature. Of the 760 broad gauge and 203 metre gauge locomotives ordered from abroad, 220 broad gauge and 33 metre gauge engines have been received by the beginning of June 1949.

AIR TRAVEL

Air travel has made great advances in India. Today there are seven Indian air companies, operating 27 internal transport services, covering an unduplicated mileage of 19060 miles. Thirty nine towns and cities in various parts of India are connected by air. From June to December 1948, a total of 6,732,440 miles was flown as against 5,916,320 miles during the first half of the year, thereby representing an increase of about 14 per cent. The total number of passengers carried was 171:822. Other traffic figur eswere 2,323 tons of freight excluding 962 tons of newspapers and 417 tons of mails. In the first quarter of this year, 88,682 passengers were carried and 3,492,672 miles flown by our commercial aircraft.

The majority of air transport ccmpanies are yet running at a loss. To assist in the reduction of operating costs, a subsidy of nine annas in the customs duty on aviation petrol has been granted. The subsidy amounts to 45 lakhs. The All Up Airmail scheme is also helping the airways and this will bring a revenue of about Rs. 54 lakhs to the operators. During the past year about four companies are reported to have made profits, but the losses suffered by some run into the neighbourhood of seven to eight lakhs.

PLANES ABROAD

India has entered the arena of international aviation. June 1948 saw the commencement of a service bound west by the Air India International. In April 1949, a service was started to the east to China by Bharat Airways, and preliminary arrangements have been completed for commencing a service to Australia and the Far East. The work of converting Santa Cruz and Dum Dum aerodromes into international airports is already in progress, The development comprises construction of terminal buildings, a regional meteorological office, hangars, workshops, expansion of residential accommodation, extension of runways, provision of lighting facilities for night flying, radio transmitting and receiving stations. This wil cost four crores of rupees, spread over ten years. New aerodromes are proposed to be constructed at Ajmer, Aligarh, Berhampur (Orissa) Calicut, Cuddalore, Dehra Dun, Hubli, Mangalore, Nellore, Ootacamund, Salem, Ratnagiri, Saugor and Surat.

FEW ACCIDENTS

Accidents on the Indian Airways have been few and fatal ones rare in 1949. 23 notifiable accidents occurred, only one of them involving loss of life when a plane belonging to the Dalmia Jain Airways crashed in Karachi on January 16, 1949, resulting in 13 persons being killed. Perhaps the greatest air disaster in this country was the one which involved a foreign aircraft, the K.L.M. Constellation which crashed in Bombay on July 12. All the 34 passengers and the 11 crew were killed, including 14 American journalists who were returning from Jogjakarta.

SHIPPING

Indian ships have now entered several international shipping lines. Two vessels — "S. S. West Bengal" and "S. S. Bombay" — recently bought from Canada, each about 7,200 tons gross are being employed on the India-Australia trade on Government account. Another route along which an Indian company now plies is from Tuticorin to Colombo. Indian shipping, it is reported, has earned more than 5 million dollars by shipping service, but we have paid over four and a half million dollars by way of shipping charges for our food imports alone to foreign companies.

A proposal is under the consideration of the Government for acquiring a fleet of six ships, each of about 5,000 tons suitable for the coastal trade, which the Government feels must ultimately be reserved for Indians only.

Irrigation

THE INDIAN UNION tops the list of the nations of the world which have substantial irrigation systems. According to the latest available estimates, the acreage under irrigation in India exceeds the combined total acreage irrigated in the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Japan, Egypt, and Italy, some of the leading countries in this field. Despite the country's supreme position in the field, the amazing fact is that, on the whole, the yield per acre in India is about the lowest in the world. What is the explanation? It is simple. For every acre of cultivated land under food crops receiving its water supply from irrigation systems in India, there are many which depend directly on rainfall.

Following the methods adopted by foreign countries to solve similar probleh, India has decided to harness its many rivers and use the water which is running to waste, for regular cultivation.

There are in all 160 projects under execution, investigation or contemplation. Many of these are purely irrigation or hydro-electric projects. Out of these 160, 46 are actually under construction, 53 have reached advanced stages of investigation and in the case of the remaining 6- investigations have just begun. The total cost of all these would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1280 crores.

When all these projects are fully developed, the country will boast of additional irrigation to the tune of over 25 million acres (approximately equivalent to the entire area under irirgation in U.S.A. at present). The additional yield of foodgrains and hydro-electric power would be five to six million tons and about 10 million kilowatts respectively. The revenue from this additional food and power has been estimated at Rs. 135 crores per annum (on an investment of Rs. 1280 crores).

THE COST

Out of the 46 projects under construction, 17 are expected to cost less than Rs. 1 crore each, 16 between Rs. 1 and Rs. 5 crores each, and four between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores. The average cost of these 37 works out roughly to less than Rs. 1.5 crores per project. The remaining nine are comparatively large projects and are expected to cost anything between Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 100 crores or more each. Among these nine, covering some of the potentially richest parts in the east, west, north and south of the Indian Union, are the Damodar Project in West Bengal and Bihar; the Hirakud Project in Orissa; the Rihand project in the United Provinces; the Bhakra and Nangal Projects in East Punjab; the Tungabhadra Project in Madras and Hyderabad; and the Mor Project in West Bengal.

Food Production from some of the projects is expected to start coming in as early as 1950-51. From about 173,030 tons during that year the additional food yield in likely to increase almost eight fold to about 1,380,000 tons by 1955-56.

As a part of the programme of social education to villagers, sponsored by the Central Ministry of Education, it was decided to hold education melas or fairs from time to time, in order to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the villagers. A few such melas have already been held, in which villagers have produced their own dramas as well as exhibited products of local industry and crafts. The picture shows a group of children who participated in a drama staged during the Education mela in a village near Delhi.

STEADY PROGRESS IN MANY FIELDS

Education

OF THE MANY tasks which faced India after the advent of independence, perhaps the foremost was that of providing education to her teeming millions. The percentage of literacy in pre-Independence India was not even fifteen. Ambitious schemes drawn up by experts could not be implemented on account of financial stringency. Even then, the Central and Provincial Governments are devoting more finance to educational schemes than the previous governments.

The education budget of the Government of India which was in the neighbourhood of two crores before independence was appreciably expanded in the first year of independence. For 1949-50, the Central Educational Budget is well over twice that amount — Rs. 5,15,00,000. A sum of Rupees Fifty Lakhs has been provided for grants to provinces for the training of teachers in Basic Education and one crore of rupees has been provided for assisting the provinces in launching the programme of Social Education.

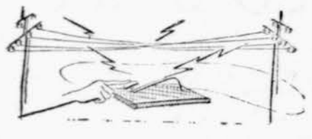
BASIC SCHOOLS

Beginning in July 1949, 129 new basic schools have been started in the rural areas of Delhi Province. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to convert 150 old village schools into basic schools.

A similar programme of expansion of Basic Education has been taken in hand for the province of Ajmer. Plans are now being made to introduce Basic Education in Coorg and the islands of Andamans and Nicobar.

A beginning has also been made with Social Education in Delhi. A three week training camp was organised at Najargarh where 52 volunteers including refugees and students were trained in the technique of social education. These volunteer teachers have now been posted to 25 villages. Two teachers will work in each village for a period of three to four months, during which time they will also train village workers to carry on the work of social education after them. It is thus proposed to cover all the 300 villages in Delhi province in a period of four to five years.

Communications



THE MOST IMPORTANT event in the postal system of India was the inauguration of the Night Air Mail Scheme on January 30. A letter posted in Delhi at 7 o'clock in the evening reached its destination in Madras, Bombay or Calcutta the next morning at breakfast time. In the night mail, only surcharged air-mail letters were carried for an additional one anna, which achieved in respect of speed what hitherto only a telegram could do. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, Government went further and launched the All-Up scheme whereby every letter travelling over a route served by an air service is carried by air at ordinary rates without payment of any extra charge.

POST OFFICES

Government's aim is to have a post office in every village having a population of 2,000. In pursuance of this policy, 4,620 post offices were opened in the rural areas up to July 1, 1949, the largest number being in U.P. (1,548), Madras (1,164) and Bombay (399). Where the opening of a post office has not been possible on financial considerations, a system of Dak Sewaks has been introduced whereby one person combines the duties of a postmaster, postman and mail carrier. This is supplemented by mobile post offices. A post office on wheels has been operating, collecting mails, selling stamps, registering letters and booking money orders in 150 villages on the Nagpur-Wardha-Yeotmal-Amraoti region, in the Central Provinces and Berar. It is proposed to open more such mobile post offices.

To counter-act telegraph delays, there has been an extension of land-line communications and wireless service. New stations were opened at Cuttack, Nagpur, Lucknow and Patna and high-power transmitters installed at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

TELEPHONES

To improve the efficiency of the telephone service, the message rate system which was introduced in Kanpur in April, 1947, was extended during the year to Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Amritsar and will be introduced in Delhi shortly. In Bombay, the results have been quite striking, the average number of daily calls per phone having fallen from 35 to 8. In Bombay, about 100 public call offices are being opened, attached to restaurants, chemists and grocery shops.

INDIAN STAMPS

Today, another epoch has been reached with the introduction of the new series of postage stamps known as the "archaeological series". The series will replace the present King George set of stamps. The stamps which contain illustrations of historical monuments of ancient India, depict its art and culture. The Ajanta, Trimurti, Konarak Horse, Sanchi Stupa, Kandarya Mahadeva Temple and Bhuvanesvara on stamps of lower denominations take us to the furthermost era of Indian civilisation while the impact of more recent history can be seen in the Gol Gunbad of Bijapur, Victory Tower of Chitorgarh, Golden Temple of Amritsar, Red Fort and Taj Mahal, which are impresstd on stamps of higher denominations. Rs. 10/- and Rs. 15/- stamps have the imprint of Qutab Minar of Delhi and Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana, respectively.

Science

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA is proceeding with the establishment of 11 national laboratories. Each National Laboratory, planned by an expert committee consisting of top-ranking scientists and industrialists, will cover all aspects of research in its respective field and will be equipped with semi-process or pilot-plant facilities for translating laboratory investigation into industrial practice.

Largest of the laboratories, the National Physicial Laboratory, is being located in Delhi. Its functions will be similar to those of the National Physical Laboratory in the U.K. and the Bureau of Standards, U.S.A. It will have eight divisions dealing with weights and measures, applied mechanics and materials, heat and power, optics, electricity, electronics and sound, hydraulics, and analytical chemistry. It is also proposed to attach a division of industrial physics, so that discoveries made at the laboratory may be worked out on a semi-commercial scale.

A special feature of the National Chemical Laboratory — under construction at Poona — will be the development of new processes up to the pilot-plant stage so that industry may be induced by the practical results obtained to adopt the processes developed for large-scale production. A pilot plant for the manufacture of chemical cotton is at present being established.

To be established at Jamshedpur, the National Metallurgical Laboratory will cover a total working area of 63,000 square feet and its staff will include more than 100 scientists. Besides metallurgical research, it will undertake research on ores, minerals and refractories as applied to metallury.

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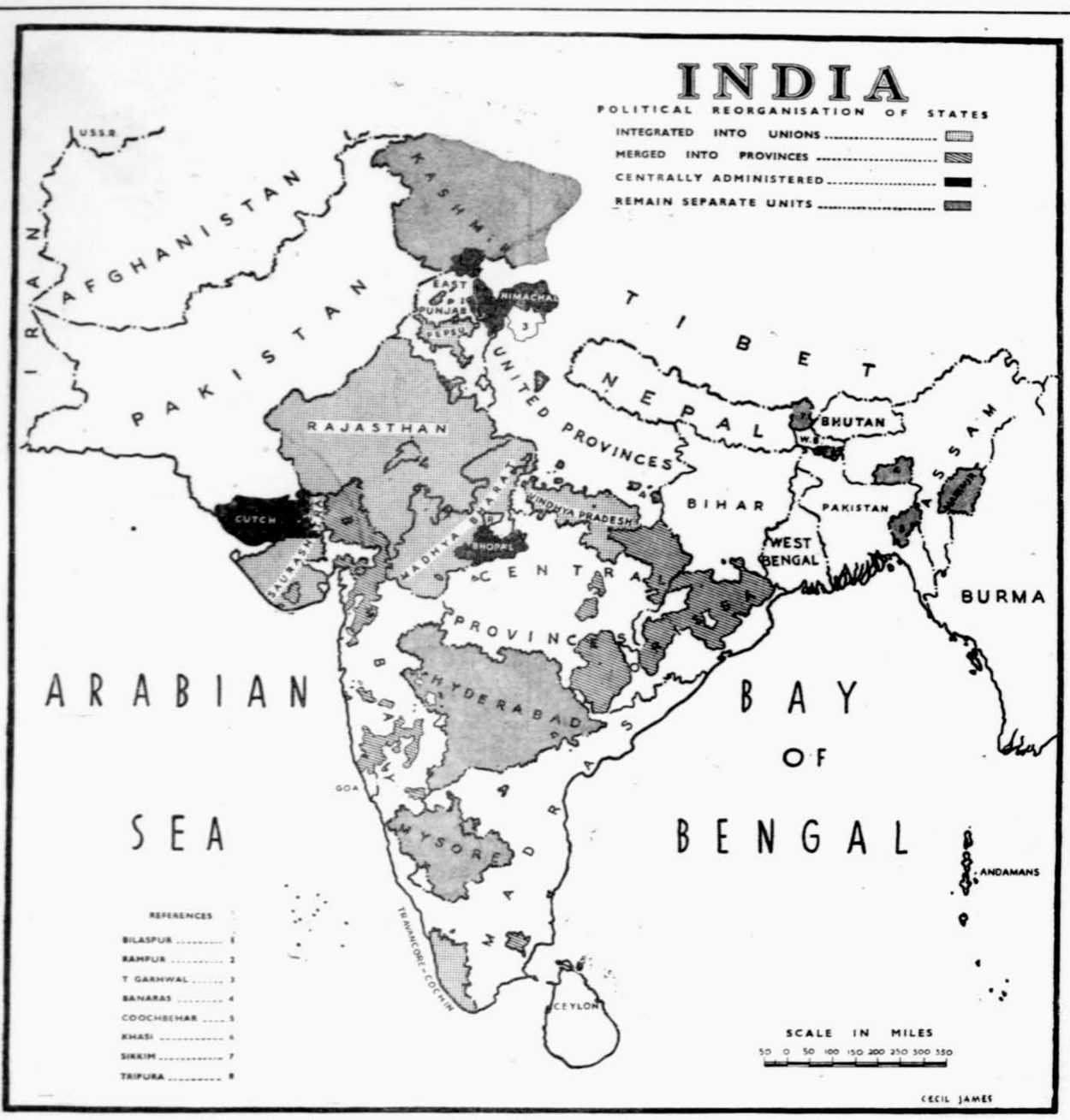


The Bloodless Revolution in India is now almost complete. On this third anniversary of our Independence we can look back with satisfaction on the work of the States Ministry which has silently liquidated the feudal autocracy that constituted "Indian India."

A REVOLUTION IS NOW COMPLETE

— INTEGRATION OF INDIA —

WHEN Sardar Patel announced that the policy of the States Ministry will be "integration and democratisation" of the pockets of feudalism miscalled "Indian States", there were misgivings. The Indian States were ruled, in many cases, by people who paid very little attention to the changes that were taking place around them, and it was feared that they might resist, what would amount to their liquidation. But events have proved the prophets of gloom wrong.

Within the two years that have elapsed since India attained independence, the yellow spots which used to point out "Indian India" have mostly been discoloured.

Except for big states like Mysore, Hyderabad and Kashmir, all have fallen into the orbit of the provinces or have been formed into States Unions, forming, for practical purposes, new provinces where the writ of the Centre runs supreme on all vital matters.

There has been, of course, pointed criticism that the administration of the states unions leaves much to be desired. It must not be forgotten that in many of the states unions, assumption of responsibility has been a new experience and an administrative machinery which has seen only centuries of autocratic rule does not readily respond to democratic control, where its actions will be questioned by public opinion. There has also been some power-seekers who have come into prominence in some of the states unions. But the fact that the Sardar has declared that the various ministries in the states unions will be answerable directly to the States Ministry in the Centre, must assuage the fears of those who feel that misguided elements that have captured power in the Congress Committees of the erstwhile States might make office a source of profit instead of service

The salient features in the review of the work of the States Ministry are the formation of the three new unions of states Travancore-Cochin, the East Punjab States Union and the Greater Rajasthan Union, the merger of big states like Kolhapur and Baroda in the province of Bombay and the police action in Hyderabad freeing the state from the vicious grip of hhe Razakars.

Integration

THE PROCESS of territorial integration of States which was started in India's first year of freedom was carried forward to its logical conclusion during the following year. This took one of three forms, merger with the adjacent province, transformation into Centrally administered areas, or grouping with other States to form a viable unit.

During 1948-49, six States with a total area of 23,598 sq. miles and a population of 55 lakhs were merged into provinces. These were Danta, Sirohi, Kolhapur and Baroda which were merged in Bombay, Mayurghanj merged into provinces. These were Danta, merged in Orissa and Tehri Garhwal merged in U.P. Three States—Bilaspur, Bhopal and Rampur—with a total area of 8,268 sq. miles and a population of about 14 lakhs were taken over by the Centre as Chief Commissioner's Provinces. Twenty-eight States with a total area of 1,47,673 sq. miles and a population of over 240 lakhs were formed into three States Unions, the PEPSU, Greater Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin.

The PEPSU is a Union of eight States comprising Patiala, Kapurthala, Malergootla, Faridkot, Nabha, Jind, Nalagarh and Kalsia. The Greater Rajasthan Union consists of 18 States including the four big States, of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Jaisalmer and the Matsya and the Rajasthan Unions which were formed earlier in March and April 1948 respectively. The Travancore-Cochin Union is the latest to be formed comprising the two southern-most States in India.

Progress so far in respect of territorial integration is briefly as follows:-

Two hundred and fourteen States covering an area of 1,06,085 sq. miles with a population of 175 lakhs have been merged in provinces.

Twenty-six States covering an area of 27,329 sq. miles with a population of 28 lakhs have been taken over as Centrally administered areas.

Three hundred and four States covering an area of 2,36,360 sq. miles with a population of 376 lakhs have been integrated into six Unions of states.

New India

THE NEARLY FINAL political map of India has now emerged. In the place of 566 individual States making up a crazy yellow patchwork, we now have on the map six fair-sized Unions of States, (PEPSU, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Trvancore-Cochin), five Centrally administered areas (Himachal Pradesh, Cutch, Bilaspur, Bhopal and Rampur), which will be Chief Commissioners' Provinces like Delhi, and eight un-merged States, namely, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Benares, Manipur, Tripura, Cooch-Behar and Khasi Hill States (consiting of 16 units). Benares is shortly to be merged in the adjoining province of U.P. The intention of the States Ministry in regard to the four small Eastern States which have never been considered viable is to integrate them appropriately. In the balance, there will be only Mysore, Hyderabad and Kashmir left untouched by the process of merger and grouping.

Along with this territorial integration, the process of democratisation was going on simultaneously. The States merged into Provinces form part and parcel of the Indian Provinces which have a democratic Constitution and Government. For the States which have been taken over centrally, the Central Government and the Parliament of India are responsible. So far as the Unions and viable States like Mysore are concerned, it is now proposed to have their Constitution set out in the Constitution of India itself. A Committee of seven members of the Constituent Assembly of India with Mr. B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser, as Chairman has provided a model constitution based on the Provisions in the Constitution in respect of provinces.

When the Constitution is passed, the position of the provinces and the States will be that of equal partners having the same status and identical rights and responsibilities

Finance

WITH A VIEW to bringing about the integration of States' Federal Finances, a three-man Committee was appointed in October, 1948 with Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari as Chairman. The Committee has now evolved a suitable programme for the evolution of a uniform pattern of Federal Finances in respect of States and States Unions involving the same relationship between the units and the Centre as between the Provinces and the Centre and a system of contribution and division of revenues between the Centre and the units

The Committee's plan envisages an interim period of 10 years within which it would be feasible to make the necessary financial and adminstrative adjustments for bringing up the States' Finances to the provincial pattern. The Committee has further recommended that the Central Government should take over the responsibility if not the functions in regard to the Central subjects, such as defence, railways, communications, broadcasting etc. by the next financial year

With the assumption of this responsibility by the Centre, the abolition of all internal barriers such as land customs will be complete. Relieved of these shackles, internal trade and commerce are bound to flourish and India would be enabled to progress as an economic unit.

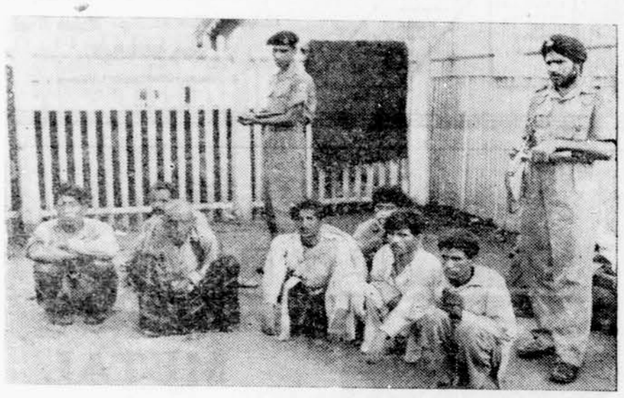
Administration

A NOTABLE ADVANCE in the field of administration was the decision of the States Unions and Mysore to participate in the Indian Administrative Service and other Central Services. Already a number of officers from the Centre and the Provinces have been lent to the administrations of various States Unions. Public Service Commissions have been set up in these units and steps are being taken to free the services from the predominance of any one class. High Courts have been established and the judiciary separted from the executive in some units. Public treasuries and regular accounting are being instituted. In all this, nothing

Hyderabad tried to resist for a Mir Laik Ali Government abetted **hope they will stand by the state's exhausted, the Government of India four days the gangster regime crumtamed after their capture by the** of the excellence which individual States possessed has been lost. Their resources have been pooled, additional strength has been obtained and a uniform modern pattern has been evolved, so that instead of hundreds of diverse administrations ranging from abysmal backwardness to high progress, the States Unions now have the nucleus of an efficient and energetic adminstrative set-up.

An important and much needed device to make up for the lack of ex-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.)



Hyderabad, depending on the terrorism of the Razakars, resisted for a while the process of integration. Its patience exhausted, the Government of India launched a police action and within four days order was restored. Here is a group of Razakars captured by the Indian army.

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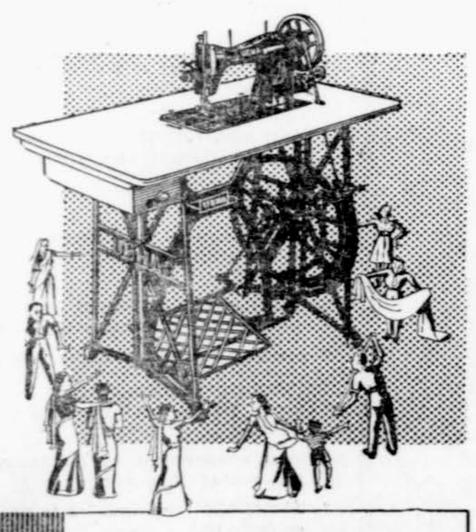

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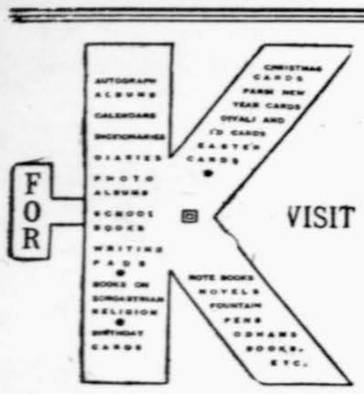

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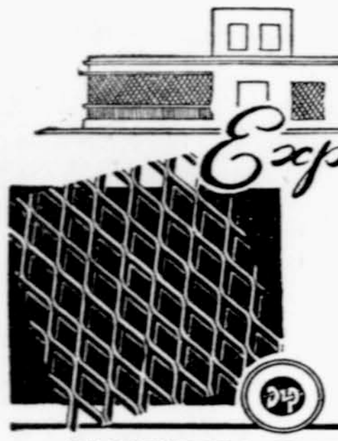

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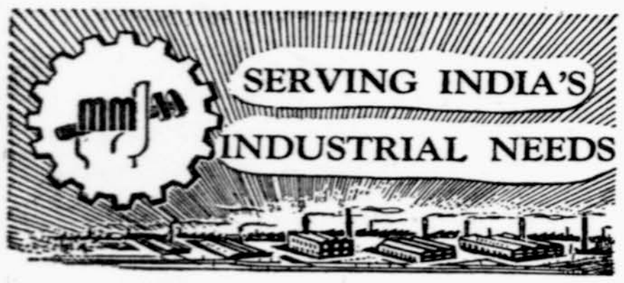

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What Nehru Stands For

BY "DIPLOMATICUS"

TWENTYEIGHT years ago, at the Nagpur session of the All-India Congress Committee, a 32-year-old Congressman moved a resolution on India's foreign policy.

At that time, it was a mere declaration. The men who made the declaration did not have the power to implement it.

Nevertheless, they proclaimed to the world the aims and aspirations of free India, in her relations with the rest of the globe.

Political freedom, international justice and friendship for all nations marked the keynote of the Congress resolution.

In the years that followed, the same Congressman who moved the 1921 resolution, publicly enunciated on several occasions the foreign policy of the Indian National Congress. In a series of resolutions, he condemned Italian aggression in Ethiopia, the fascist "civil war" in Spain, Japanese invasion of China and Hitler's moves in Czechoslovakia.

This young Congress leader, affectionately called "the internationalist" by Congress bigwigs those days, was gifted with a global outlook, even in the dark days when nationalism was India's watchword. Even as India was struggling for her national freedom, he was formulating the nation's foreign policy.

Changed Little

PRIME MINISTER and Minister for External Affairs, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has changed little. He is still the champion of freedom, justice and equality on a global scale.

Under the inspiration and guidance of Pandit Nehru, Free India is fast becoming the leader of resurgent Asia and vital figure in the councils of the world.

Though free to shape her own foreign policy only in the last two years, the emergence of India in international affairs has come to be recognised as "a major consequence in world history."

India's role in the United Nations Organisations has been increasingly important, not only as a spokesman of the New Asia, but also as a balancing factor between conflicting power blocs.

New Delhi has become Asia's "Lake Success." It is the seat of Asian regional organisations dealing with problems such as food, labour, agriculture, education and culture.

Three Principles

FREE INDIA'S approach to world problems, according to top-ranking spokesmen of the Indian Foreign Office, is governed by three main principles—world peace, racial equality and freedom for nations in subjugation.

In this approach, they stress, India is determined to keep away from power blocs, and yet remain friendly with all nations. India's vote in world councils, they add, is influenced by justice, not expediency.

This policy has sometimes embarrassed India's friends. But Pandit Nehru is confident that the "ploughing of a lonely furrow" will ultimately prove beneficial to world peace and justice.

Seven-Point Plan

SPOKESMEN of the External Affairs Ministry have given a sevenpoint outline of the nation's foreign policy:

India believes in collective security, but not on the basis of imperialism or fascism.

India is an ardent believer in the Charter of the United Nations Organisation and will endeavour to uphold the prestige and honour of this body in the evolution of peaceful settlements of international disputes.

Racial discrimination will be opposed as "an evil and a threat to world peace."

Freedom for colonial peoples, particularly those of Asia.

Due weightage to be given to Asian nations in the councils of the world. Help to build up the economy of backward people.

No alignment with power blocs but co-operation with all those whose objectives are the extension of freedom, enlargement of prosperity and the establishment of peace.

Nehru does not like the word "neutrality," as a definition of India's attitude towards the power blocs.

"Ours is not a middle-of-the-road policy or edging from this or that. It is a positive constructive policy deliberately aiming at something and deliberately trying to avoid hostility to any country as far as possible," he said in a recent speech.

Asia, The Mother

TO NEHRU Asia is the "Mother of continents", and India "the most important daughter."

Speaking on the "Quit India" resolution in 1942, Nehru warned the West: "Asia is no longer prepared to play a subservient role. The West must reckon with the awakening of the East."

This stress on the awakening of Asia is the keynote of Prime Minister Nehru's approach to the issues of Indonesia and Indo-China.

Inaugurating the Asian Conference on Indonesia early this year—following the Dutch police action—Nehru declared:

"We meet today because the freedom of a sister country of ours nas been imperilled and the dying colonialism of a past age has raised its head again and challenged all the forces that are struggling to build up a new structure of the world.

"That challenge has a deeper significance than might appear on the surface, for it is a challenge to a newly awakened Asia which had so long suffered under various forms of colonialism. It is also a challenge to the spirit of man and to all the progressive forces of a divided and distracted world."

Nehru added: "Politicalyy this gathering symbolizes the spirit of freedom and democracy which is so signi ficant a feature of the new Asia. We are the heirs of those long yesterdays of our history, but we are also the builders tomorrow that is shaping itself. The burden of that tomorrow has to be borne by us.. Asia, too long submissive and dependent and a plaything of other countries, will no longer brook any interference with her freedom...."

The Response

THE RESUONSE to NEHRU'S appeal to the world organisation has been the establishment of several regional bodies for Asia.

The return of the Indonesian Republican Government to Jogjakarta is also interpreted as recognition of India as one of the "policy-makers" in the affairs of Asia.

Nehru's idealistic internationalism has made him the architect of a novel formula in India's new political status as a Republic within the Commonwealth of Nations.

On the question of power blocs, the Indian Foreign Minister has received bouquets and brickbats also suggestions varying from outright link-up with the Anglo-American powers to "join Russia."

To these critics and "suggestion-wallahs," Nehru's reply is couched in no uncertain terms. He says: "Any temporary advantage the country might secure will be nothing compared with the prestige which will be hers and the influence she will have in the international sphere by the pursuit of a policy which avoids binding commitments to rival groups."

Nehru explains that India may have closer relations with some countries than others.

This depended on economic, political and cultural factors. India was now having closer relations with the Western countries than with those of the East in Europe. This would no doubt develop but, he adds, India should not be in a position where she would lie up with a particular group and be bound down to it in regard to future conduct.

Vehement critics of Nehru's foreign policy are the Socialists and the Communists.

Socialist View

THE SOCIALISTS hold that India, by remaining within the Commonwealth has hitched herself to the old imperialistic policies of political and economic domination—which in turn would pin India down to stereotyped decisions as dictated by Britain.

The Communists charge Nehru with having joined the Anglo-American "warmongers," and having sold the nation to "Whitehall and White House."

To these criticisms, Nehru replies that India is free to follow her independent policies with regard to international affairs, irrespective of her membership of the Commonwealth if she feels that her interests are not being safeguarded.

Critics of Nehru's policy also harp on the South Africa's racial discrimination with reference to India's memberships of the common wealth.

Nehru's report is that India does not look upon the Commonwealth as an arbitration tribunal. "There is only one forum for such disputes. It is the U. N." he adds.

"Isms" are an enigma to the Indian Foreign Minister. He is not enamoured of Captalism, Socialism and Communism.

He believes that the problem is to raise the standard of the masses, supply them with their needs, give them the wherewithal to lead a decent life, to help them to progress and advance in life not only in regard to material things but in regard to spiritual and cultural things also. There is one "isin" he devoutly believes in — Gandhism, 'the only way to national and international security, stability and sufficiency."

Communism

ON COMMUNISM, Pandit Nehru says: "It is immaterial whether I agree or disagree with Communism, but I may say the activities of some groups in India today, regardless of merits of the social theory they have, have nothing to do with the future good of India....We are up against certain groups who want chaos and disorder in India as they have created chaos and disorder in Burma and elsewhere. That has to be combated by all."

India's foreign diplomatic corps has been steadily growing in the last two years. India today has embassies or legations in sixteen countries and it is proposed to send representatives to a dozen more countries. Besides Indian High Commissieners function in the Commonwealth countries excepting South Africa. A number of countries have expressed their desire to have diplomatic relations with India, but foreign office spokesmen said this would taken some time.

(P.T.I. Feature).

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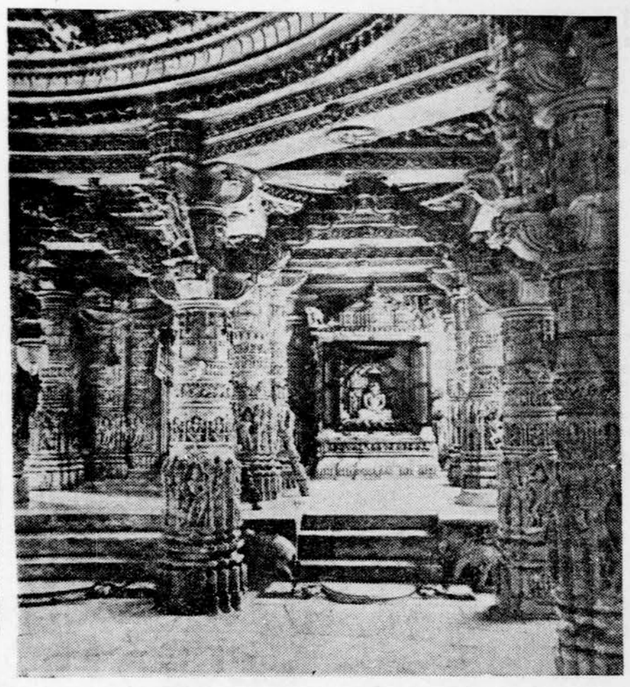

India has a wealth of attraction to offer to the tourist, an infinite variety of scenery, inexpensive living, a great store of inherited culture and a remarkable range of historical and archalogical monument. These can be exploited to the full, under an organised tourist traffic. Picture shows the interior of the Dilwara temple, Mount Abu.

One of the biggest achievements of the Indian Army was the use of tanks on Zaji Law in Kashmir. When the news was reported in London, many did not believe it was possible!

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Golchha Advtg.

THE RED PROBLEM

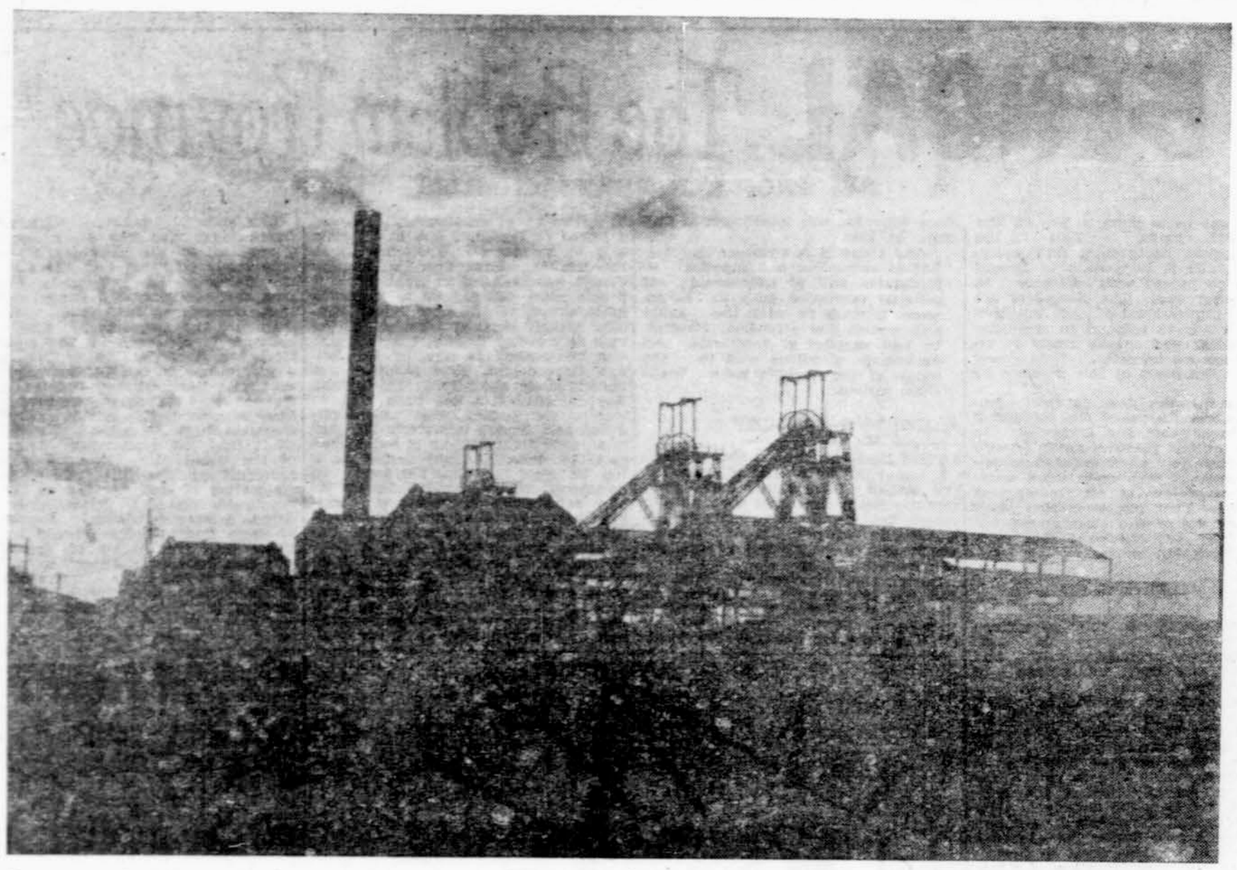
BY
LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI,
Home Minister, U.P.

SOME political workers, specially those who are in Government have often been accused of deliberately exaggerating Communist menace in this country. I shall make an attempt to show in this article that the problem is not unreal and deserves our serious consideration. It is wrong to impute motives or to suggest that our real purpose is to suppress not only the Communists but other political parties as well.

How is it that the Congress Government made no difference between the Communist Party and other political parties only about a year ago? The workers and office bearers of the Communist Party of this province met us freely, discussed matters, represented grievances and sometimes we even sat together and addressed political meetings from the same platform. Those of the Communist Party who had been in jail in this province since the British regime were about to be released, but all of a sudden the attitude of the Communist Party changed altogether. It was a well calculated move, but it had nothing to do with the conditions prevailing in the country or any wrong assessment or mishandling of the situation by the Congress Government.

During 1942 and onwards the Communist Party opposed the Congress and supported the British Government not only in its war effort but in administrative matters as well. But after the formation of the Interim Government at the Centre they changed their position gradually and started supporting the Congress Ministries. Even after August 15, 1947, they had nothing but praise for the Nehru Government which was characterised as "National Government" and was regarded as a definite advance on the previous British regime.

The Party was anxious to increase production and was whole-heartedly in favour of procurement and total rationing. Communists took pride in describing themselves as patriots and champions of peace and harmony. Phrases like "class struggle" and "class conscious militancy" were carefully avoided. This was perhaps in accordance with the "popular front" strategy of the Comintern evolved in 1934. This strategy was adhered to till as late as the formation of the Communist National Bureau in September 1947 which was turning point in the policy and programme of Communist Parties all over the world.



Under its revised mineral policy, the Government of India intend to adopt a clear-cut uniform machinery th roughout the country, aiming at mineral development on modern scientific lines to serve the best interests of India. A beginning in this respect has already been made; the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power is being advised by the Indian Bureau o fMines on all important matters pert aining to India's mineral resources. Picture shows the Jharia coal fields.

The Threat Is Real But The Remedy Is Not Difficult

THE COMMUNIST MENACE

Prosperity Will Prick The Bubble

Changed Policy

THE communist party of India fully accepted this changed policy: Its convention held in Calcutta in March 1948 marked a sharp and decisive break in the leadership and programme, of the Party which was purged of all moderate elements.

Having adopted a programme enunciated outside the country the party made a radical departure from its past, and consequently the Government was obliged to reconsider its attitude. The present insurrectionary programme of the Party affects seriously the very security of India.

It will be now clear that the responsibility for a change in the attitude of the Government rests entirely on the Party itself. It is for our countrymen to judge how far any party is justified in acting on directions received from outside and without taking into consideration the interests of its own country. No international organisation is expected to interfere in the internal working of a state. A common policy may be evolved on general problems or purely international affairs. But to do so with the intention of making other states subservient to one state or to one ideology under threat of compulsion and violence creates an intolerable situation. A world State or an international organisation which does not concede the fullest authority to its component units would be a monstrous dictatorship.

The "Fatherland"

THE MEMBERS of the Communist Party of India have no real for the Indian Union. They look upon Russia as their Fatherland. They do not respect our flag nor our constitution. They do not owe allegiance to the fundamentals, namely, individual liberty and democracy which constitute the basis of our state. In the circumstances let us ponder how far such a party can be allowed to function freely in any democratic state and whether would it be wrong for its citizens to non-co-operate with it completely.

But before we think of non-co-operating or fighting with the Communist Party, we must be clear in our minds as to what we have to fight and how we are to fight it. Communism has a very great appeal to the oppressed and the downtrodden sections of our society. As such, you cannot reject it outright, and cast it away as an unpractical and Utopian doctrine. Mere denunciation, instead of weakening it, will add to its strength. This is true not only of Communism but of all powerful ideas You can annihilate any army but you cannot annhiliate a powerful idea when once it catches the imagination of the masses. As a social philosophy Communism stands for social justice and fair play. It stands for a social system in which the individual works for the common good and thereby works for his own. There can hardly be any doubt as regards the ultimate aim and value of such a creed.

Therefore, when we denounce Communism, there can be no quarrel over the fundamental basis of this philosophy in so far as it seeks to eliminate exploitation and human misery.

Something In Common

PARADOXICAL thought it may sound, Congress and Communism have a good deal in common. Even the old Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Congress of 1931 should leave no one in doubt that Congress has a revolutionary social and economic programme. "In order to end the exploitation of the masses", runs the resolution, "political freedom must include real economic freedom for the starving millions."

Then it gives a fairly long list of the rights of the individual to be protected in any constitution for the country. These include the right of free expression of opinion, free association, freedom of conscience and freedom to profess and practise religion subject to public order and morality.

Coming to labour and the working class in general, the resolution lays down that the organisation of economic life must conform to the principles of justice to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living for everyone. It further says that labour is to be freedom from serfdom or conditions bordering on serfdom. The state shall safeguard the interests of the individual workers and shall secure for them by suitable legislation and in other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between the employers and workmen and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

The Jaipur Congress resolved to establish a classless society which is a definite and radical advance on all its previous resolutions. I think it can be safely asserted that the Congress programme goes a long way to meet the leftist urge. Labour legislation undertaken by the Central and the Provincial Governments: the slow but the steady progress of the various nationalisation schemes launched by the Congress Governments and their move to abolish landed aristocracy are positive proof of the fact that the Congress means business and is keen to honour its pledge.

Methods Differ

THE CONGRESS creed and Communism are very close to each other in their ultimate aims. But here the similarity ends. Their methods policy and programme are utterly different. In fact, two more diverse creeds are hard to find. The Congress creed has been deeply influenced by Gandhian philosophy. Whatever the cynic may say, non-violence is still the sheet-anchor of Congress policy.

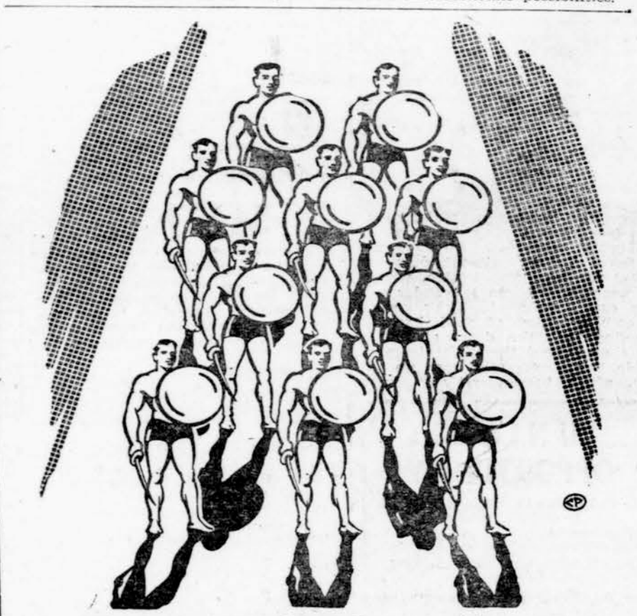
Communism, on the other hand, is a violent creed, it believes in total smashing; the very idea of "reform" is repugnant to it. It brooks no opposition and its strategy is essentially undemocratic. This will be clear to any one who has cared to follow the policy and programme of the Communist Party of India.

Congress Governments are accused of curtailing the civil liberties of the people. It is amazing that the Communists are amongst the prominent accusers. They are the same people who are out to tear the constitution into pieces and raze the state to dust. It is strange that people, who have no respect for the laws of the land, and are always out to excite and practise violence, swear by civil liberties. They will leave nothing undone to undermine the basis of democracy, yet they expect the Government to protect them and safeguard their rights as citizens. We would go upto the last limit to safeguard the civil liberties of the people, but no one should expect us to be liberal at the cost of our hard-earned freedom and our national existence.

The Communist Party has used all means, fair or foul, to decry and malign us. But they have not succeeded in alienating the Congress Government from the masses which they regard as the first step towards the overthrow of the present Government and the establishment of Communist dictatorship. Fortunately the Government even now enjoys the trust of the masses. Confident of its strength and popular support, Government has so far rightly confined itself to a constructive approach to this problem. They rightly thought that poverty, malnutrition and ignorance are the hot-bed of this movement. They argued that in due course, as the fruits of wise statesmanship and farsighted planning begin to unfold a brighter picture and the country is relieved of the present acute economic distress into which centuries of imperialists rule and full six years of war have stuck it, the masses will see their way to a correct assessment of the political situation and economic possibilities.

Congress can have no quarrel over the fundamental basis of the Communist philosophy in so far as it seeks to eliminate exploitation and human misery. The Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Congress laid down that "in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom for the straving millions". The Jaipur Congress resolved to establish a classless society. Communism also swears by these ideals. But their methods differ. Communism is a violent creed; it believes in total smashing; the very idea of reform is repugnant to it; it brooks no opposition and its strategy is essentially undemocratic. But India, with its basic faith in non-violence need not be unduly alarmed; when conditions, created by centuries of imperialistic rule and six years of total war, improve, communism will not have the attractions which it now has for the masses of India.

MASSES WILL RALLY TO THE CONGRESS



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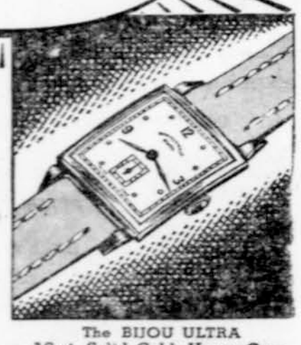

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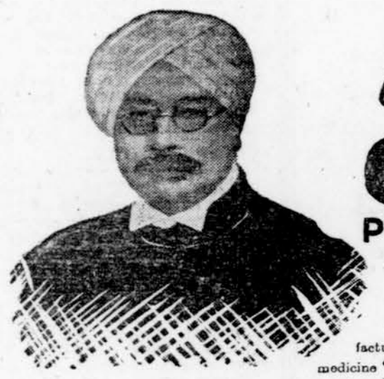

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Radical Cure Needed

Why is Bengal, which has always been at the forefront in the national struggle, restive now? The answer is to be found in the series of tragedies that have been the lot of the province in the recent past, the Famine, the partition and the disruption in the Province's economy.

Maladministration is also another cause of the discontent. The author of this article feels that Bengal will vote solidly for Congress if thorough reforms are carried out immediately. He calls for the reconstitution of the provincial ministry with Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh in the cabinet.

BENGAL, The Problem Province

BY: PROF. K. K. BHATTACHARJEE

EVER SINCE its partition in 1905, Bengal has been almost a land of ferment. Lord Curzon out of sheer malice, partitioned Bengal which was then the home and radiating centre of nationalism. The then Nawab of Dacca was picked up by the Government of India from the debris of politics and put up a high pedestal through British help with the definite purpose of counteracting the anti-British virus, which was being injected by the Bengalees of eminence at the time, namely, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bepin Chandra Pal and other stalwarts.

As a result of the boycott of British goods which was started originally in Bengal and which was taken up as a definite programme by other provinces since 1905, Lancashire was about to collapse and the pressure of the merchant princes in London made the Government of India take up most brutal methods of crushing the onrush of Indian nationalism, when without the least justification, youngmen were thrown into jail and sometimes even whipped. Their crime was only the crime of patriotism.

Finding that the doors of justice were shut against them, the impressionable Bengalee youths rose up in arms, which they secretly procured with the cry of assassination of responsible British officers and treacherous and unpatriotic Indian officers. A bomb factory was unearthed and many youngmen, who were working under the inspiration and idealism of the Saint of Pondicherry, who was then a youngman desirous of freeing the country's fetters, and were seized with the passion of gaining freedom at all costs were transported for life.

The root of the creed of assassination lay in injustice and since 1908 till 1930 ending with the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, many British and Indian officers had to lay down their lives. The magic wand of Gandhiji brought the Bengal youths to the realisation that the creed of violence must be replaced by the creed of non-violence and thence forward, except for minor incidents no major violent events took place, as the Anushilan Samiti of Dacca and the Jugantar Party of Chandernagore, the two great revolutionary parties in Bengal, pledged themselves to constructive work under the banner of the Congress led by the Mahatma.

Injustice

BENGAL almost ever since the battle of Plassy, did not get justice under the British rule. The ignominious treatment meted out by British Government to Sherajudullah, the last Nawab of Bengal, the judicial murder of Nanda Kumar, the brutal crushing of patriotic Nawab Mirkaseem, all ranckled in their bosoms, and though the British Government had opened schools and colleges in Bengal, the primary reason thereof was for the turning out of cheap clerks to serve in various governmental offices. England never wanted to give real education to Indians but to make the Universities clerk-producing centres. That object of the British Government was, however, frustrated by Gurudas Banerjee and specially by Ashutosh Mookerjee. The latter saw through the game of Lord Curzon's measures to subvert University education and thwart his plan. Ashutosh made the University of Calcutta a centre of scholarship and research and made education easily accessible to all persons. His example was followed, though much later, by topmost Indians in other provinces, with the result that the Universities began humming with researches and scholarship.

It must be noted with regret that Bengal was the most callously, if not brutality, governed province under the British. It suffered from famines, floods, misrule and ordinances right upto the very close of the British rule. The feeling in the mind of a Bengalee is the feeling that justice was never done to her for the last 200 years. This is the psychological background and everything which is happening in Bengal has to be judged with reference to this background. The Bengalees are highly impressionable and sensitive people ready to respond to sympathy and justice and equally ready to retaliate against injustice. It is easy to win the heart of this province by justice.

The injustice done to this province has sharpened the intellect of the inhabitants, has developed in them critical faculties specially with reference to governmental actions and policies and made them naturally suspicious of all Government deeds. They see everything black in any act of the Government unless they are convinced that it is not black but white.

The Cure

HOW THEN can this psychology be cured? This can be done only through unbounded love and sympathy for the inhabitants of this unhappy province.

As a result of partition of 1947, streams of refugees from East Bengal poured into West Bengal. The refugee problem assumed gigantic proportions as West Bengal's tiny districts are almost unable to meet the expenses of rehabilitation of the refugees. Yet it is the bounden duty of the Central Government and also the West Bengal Government to feed, shelter and educate them as best as they can. Transplantation of a tree is easy but transplantation of a man is most difficult. The psychology of refugees has got to be realised. They come to West Bengal with a deep sense of injustice done to them as the division took place without their consent. Therefore, they look upto the Government for all the help that the government can give. But the Government on the contrary are confronted with scanty resources which do not enable them to remove all their wants. There is considerable ferment amongst them. By the acts for the amelioration of their condition, the refugees must be made to realise that Government are doing their best for them.

Calcutta, the heart of Bengal, has now a population which shoots upto sixty lakhs without counting the many unenumerated individuals. Naturally, the city which has not been rebuilt except in some places presents will scenes of overcrowding, worst sanitation and men and women specially of lower classes and of lower and upper middle classes are living most uncomfortable lives and dragging on a dreary miserable existence. The Civil Supplies Department is not functioning well. It has not functioned quite successfully ever since rationing was introduced in Calcutta in 1940.

And today it has become the hotbed of corruption bad supplies of foodgrains and of callousness of officials connected with it. No attempt is made to catch the guilty and punish the offenders. Naturally, bad supplies of foodstuffs and inadequate attention paid to the wants of the people have made them restive.

Famine's Legacy

THE BENGAL famine left a rich legacy of bitter hatred against the British Government and even this day people have not been able to forget the British Government's callousness in bringing about famine, which took a heavy toll of millions of Bengalee lives.

During the Nazimuddin Ministry and the Shurawardy Ministry in Bengal the problems of the province were most unjustly treated even by the Centre. Last but not the least, the flare-up of communalism caused a havoc at Noakhali and in Calcutta and other places. Therefore, when the Ministry of Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh was installed in office in 1946, people were relieved to a considerable extent to see how Prime Minister Ghosh devoted himself to the task of clearing Augean Stable which was bequeathed to him by the British Government. That Ministry was unfortunately short-lived. The Bidhan Roy Ministry has not been able to inspire the people, with any confidence and though personally Dr. Roy is an able financier, he is not looked upon by orthodox Congressmen as a top Congress leader. His next in command, Nalini Ranjan Sarkar is also unfortunate in failing to capture the goodwill of his fellow countrymen. He had resigned from the Congress and assumed office in 1940 in the then Executive Council from which of course later on he resigned as a protest when Mahatmaji was fasting. He is regarded as a lukewarm Congressman who has recently been readmitted into Congress fold.

The young Minister Niharinder Datta Mazumdar was a fire-eating Communist till the other day. He was only lately admitted into the fold of the Congress. His politics is, therefore, ever-changing and Bengal never likes chameleons in politics. What then, are the remedies for this problem-province? Some of the suggestions are (i) to see to it that Bengal Ministry is mostly composed of men who have enjoyed people's confidence, with Congress workers who have a record of service; (ii) the Congress High Command should see to it that the reasonable demands of the people are listened to and redressed quickly; (iii) Rule of Law, restoration of civil liberties as far as practicable should be immediately ordered. A special tribunal consisting of High Court Judges should investigate into the causes of detention withouta trial immediately so that they can release the unreasonably detained persons forthwith. The orders of the Tribunal must be binding upon the Government; (v) a campaign against corruption must be started forthwith with all vigour, with no respect for personalities. The trial of those charged with black-marketing must be speeded up.

The three months prior to election are crucial moments. In my judgement, the composition of the Ministry must be such as to influence the votes of the people in favour of the Congress. Dr. B. C. Roy should be the Prime Minister with his second in command Dr. P. C. Ghosh and the third in command Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh. That is, a coalition Ministry should be forthwith formed of all the Congress Groups in the province. So long Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh are not brought to the Ministry in Bengal, I think, Bengal will have no rest.

If Dr. Roy is unable to the formation of such a coalition, unfettered power should be given to form the Ministry to Dr. P. C. Ghosh or Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh, as the case may be. If this proposal is accepted I think, the present discontent in Bengal will be to a considerable extent die down, and a healthy atmosphere will be created and people's confidence in the Congress will be revived in all its original strength and the Congress will have a resonant victory at the next election.

INTEGRATION OF INDIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.)

perienced political leaders in most of the States Unions is the institution of Advisers to the Raj Pramukhs by the States Ministry. The Covenants signed by the Raj Pramukhs provide now for the over-all responsibility of the Central Government in respect of these Unions. It is expected that, as an interim measure at least, the tutelage conferred by these measures will prove beneficial.

Privy Purse

THE FIXING of the privy purses of the rulers is in itself an achievement of great magnitude in that it ensures that the revenues of the States would be spent on the good of the people. It is expected that the savings on the expenditure incurred on the Rulers and their families may easily exceed three crores of rupees per annum. The privy purse is ordinarily fixed on the basis of a 15 per cent on the first lakh of average annual revenue of the State, 10 per cent on the next four lakhs and 7 1/2 per cent above five lakhs subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Although this maximum has been exceeded in the case of some of the major States, the amount so fixed is payable during the life-time of the present rulers only. The privy purse is intended to cover all the expenses of the rulers and their families including those on residences, marriages and other ceremonies.

Along with the settlement of the privy purses, the private property of the Rulers has been separated from the State property, in consultation with the popular Ministers. Such property includes palaces and buildings, investments, jewellary, motor cars and even camels, horses and elephants. The value of property so far settled amounts to several hundred crores.

Measures are being set afoot to remove other forms of feudalism from these States such as Jagirdari tenure, forced labour etc. In Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, police and revenue powers of Jagirdars have been abolished. The problem of abolishing jagirs in all the States Unions is now under consideration.

Steps have already been taken to integrate the Armed Forces maintained in the merged States with the Indian Army. Indian State Forces maintained in the units which form parts of States Unions are at present under the responsibility of the Raj Pramukhs of the Unions (except in Travancore-Cochin, where they are under the Ministry) subject, of course, to the directions of the Government of India. The question of their reorganisation has been the subject of Conferences with Raj Pramukhs and their Chief Ministers. There has been agreement that they must be so organised and maintained that they will, together with the Armed Forces of India, fit into one over-all pattern for the defence of the country. Integration of these forces is now only a matter of time.

Hyderabad

THE FIVE-DAY "police action" taken in Hyderabad between September 13th and 17th, 1948 was the only exception to the "bloodless revolution" brought about by the States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It was necessitated by the mounting wave of violence and anarchy inside the State and by the intransigence of the Nizam and his Government.

Misguided by his advisers, the Nizam was thinking in terms of an independent, and feudal monarchy. The communal and terroristic "Ittehad" with a lakh and a half Razakars on its rolls under the fanatical leadership of Kasim Razvi was actively jeopardising the security of life and honour in the State during 1948. Frequently demonstrating, inflicting reprisals and interfering with free transport and communications terrorising individuals connected with popular movements, organizing border raids involving wanton attacks into the Union territory, smuggling arms and creating disaffection among the Muslims of India, carrying on espionage and inciting Pakistan Muslims to hatred against India, the Razakars soon developed into a frightful menace.

The Government of India took the stand that they could not afford to be helpless spectators of orgies of misrule in Hyderabad. They could not accept the claim that the lapse of Paramontcy made the Nizam an independent monarchy. They were firmly of the view that the sovereign rights which reverted to the States on the lapse of paramountcy vested in the people.

Patient and prolonged negotiations were undertaken by the Government of India with the Nizam and his Ministers. Their forbearance was, however, mistaken for weakness. The Nizam's Government prevaricated and rejected the reasonable demands of the Government of India to disband the Razakars and allow Indian troops to be restationed at Secunderabad to help eliminate lawlessness. Finally, on August 31 1948 the Governor General wrote to the Nizam, but the advice was not heeded. Again on September 7, Mr V P Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, reiterated in a letter to Mir Laik Ali the two demands of the Government of India and again they were turned down. On September 13, the Indian Army entered into Hyderabad. The Nizam's army and police put up a show of resistance and collapsed. On September 17, the Government of Hyderabad headed by Mir Laik Ali resigned and the Nizam took over the Government and ordered cease-fire. Indian troops were allowed to occupy Bolaram and Secunderabad barracks.

It was significant that despite the virulent propaganda of interested parties and the open threats of sohe financial people outside India, there was not a single incident of a communal nature that occurred anywhere in the country during and after the police action in Hyderabad. In fact, the entire country was calm and poised and there was no panic or flare-up of disorder anywhere.

The Future

TWO DAYS after the completion of the "police action", Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister of States, declared that the future of Hyderabad would be decided by the will of its people. On September 23, the Nizam entrusted the administration of the State into the hands of Major General Chaudhuri the Military Governor, and asked all the people to give him their fullest support. He admitted in a broadcast that the Mir Laik Ali Ministry was forced upon him by the Razakars who, after 8 months of virulent hatred and violence, vanished into thin air when the Indian army was about 40 miles from Hyderabad.

Law and order in Hyderabad which had deteriorated under the Razakars and had broken down immediately before the "police action", was restored by the end of October, 1948. In this, the administration had to overcome considerable difficulties caused by lawless elements including Communists and the desertion of police and local officials. The first task of the Interim Government was to obtain a number of officers from the Centre and the neighbouring Provinces to assist in the re-organisation of the administration and of the services. Vigorous action was taken to round up ring leaders of Razakars and law-breakers and bring them to trial. Restrictions on the movements of goods between Hyderabad and India were removed so as to help business.

Within three months of "police action" complete normalcy was restored to Hyderabad. Communal peace reigned everywhere and economic activities were in full swing. Displaced persons had been resettled and communist activity was under control. Services had been re-organised and the finances of the Government overhauled.

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The budgetary policy of Free India has been a policy of drift with the passing wind rather than a long-term thought-out plan to increase the prosperity and well-being of the Indian people....

FINANCES of FREE INDIA

Neither The Capitalist Nor The Consumer Is Satisfied

Here is an objective review of the financial policy of the Government of India and the effects it has had on the capitalist and the consumer.

BY REALIST

NOW-A-DAYS, a Government's yearly financial budget is regarded as something more than a statement of Government accounts and as a means of meeting Government expenditure. It is looked upon as an instrument not of balancing governmental accounts annually, ..but even more of ..the nation's economic activities; as ..a means of carrying out broad objectives such as full employment, increasing the national income, countering inflation or disequilibrium in ..the balance of payment etc. depending upon the circumstances. **If this test is applied to Free India's four budgets, it will be seen that our country is still behind the times.**

Free India's first budget of 1947-48 popularly known as Liaqatali Budget, created a greater stir than it deserved on account of the fanfare with which the Finance Minister introduced it and also because it followed the first post-war budget which had raised high hopes of relief in taxation. The chief objective of the budget as stated in the Finance Minister's speech was to reduce as far as possible the glaring disparities of income between the various classes of the people. There was really nothing revolutionary in this statement, for, a Government budget by its very nature is an agency of redistribution of income among different classes. The original proposals for drastic increases in various taxes were considerably wittled down at the time of the passing of the Finance Bill but the nasty shock the Finance Minister's speech had given to the monied classes remained. As a matter of fact, the final measures for increasing taxation on income would not have resulted in a greater burden than that contained in the Rowland Budget and the percentage of taxes on income to the total tax revenue actually worked out at slightly less than that proposed in the previous budget. As regards provisions for industrial development and advances to Provinces for development, the 1947-48 budget made only a slightly greater contribution than the budget which preceded. But a correct appraisal was hardly to be expected in an atmosphere surcharged with political tension and distrust and the Liaqatali budget became the symbol of an (economic) iconoclast and a red rag to the Stock Exchange bull.

Interim Budget

THE INTERIM BUDGET of the Indian Dominion presented in November 1947 and covering the period of 7 1/2 months from August 1947 to the end of March 1948 was clouded by the fog of the Partition and contained necessarily no important modifications of the measures passed in the Liaquatali budget and barely attempted rough guesses of revenue and expenditure of the new Central Government. The only fact worthwhile remembering about the Interim budget was the promise made by the Finance Minister Sri Shanmukham Chetty to look into the case for reducing direct taxes

Sri Shanmukham Chetty's first fullfledged budget for 1948-49 came as a disappointment to many who were expecting substantial reduction in direct taxes following his previous prognises. Contrary to expectations, the Business Profits Tax was retained though at a reduced rate whereas the proposals for reduction of Income Tax on companies and individuals in higher income brackets did not appear to stimulate the kind of incentive for saving and investment as was hoped for by the Finance Minister. On the other hand, there was a storm of protest against the proposals to raise excise duties on tea, coffee and vegetable products and which were finally dropped. In fact, the existing excise duties on tea and coffee were reduced.

In the upshot, the burden of fresh taxes took the form of enhanced export duties on important raw materials and import duties on cars, cigarettes etc. and a rise in the corporation tax on foreign companies. The revenue account was almost balanced, but following in the footsteps of the Interim Budget, heavy deficit in capital account of over Rs. 112 crores was left uncovered by fresh borrowing or other measures.

The revised estimates for 1948-49 exceeded the original estimates of revenue and expenditure by about Rs. 80 crores each, leaving the net position about the same as the budget estimates. On the revenue side, the upsurge was mainly caused by the income under customs duties on account of larger imports following the relaxation of import controls and under income tax on acount of speedier collection and advance payments credited to revenue, an innovation introduced by the Finance Minister at the presentation of the budget. Expenditure swelled mainly due to operations in Hyderabad and Kashmir, payments for pre-Partition liabilities, increase in cost of food subsidies and refugee relief.

ENORMOUS DEFICIT

ONE of the most disquieting features of the year 1948-49 was the enormous deficit in our balance of payments due to excess of imports mainly of food stuffs and heavy capital outlay on Government account. The last item exceeded the estimates by over Rs. 50 crores and was mainly due to capital payments to U.K. for the purchase of defence stores left in India and payment for pension annuities. The real deficit was therefore less than that stated in the Budget Memorandum but was still considerable as Government's borrowing programme had failed to materialize. As against the anticipated fresh borrowing of Rs. 150 crorers the actual amount raised wa. Rs. 55 crores, chiefly by way of conversion whereas the permanent debt discharged in the year amounted to Rs. 105 crores. Nor did the budget achieve a substantial success in stimulating incentive for higher production or in bringing down prices, the two avowed objects of the last Finance Minister. Heavy food imports amounting to nearly 3 million tons during the year showed that agricultural production had hardly increased. As regards industrial production, although the trend was stated to have been upwards, it is difficult to judge in the absence of reliable and up-to-date statistics, how far success was achieved.

Throughout the year, consumers continued to feel pinches of scarity of all kinds of goods and the prices continued to rule high despite official pronouncements to the contrary. Altogether, the effect of the Central Government's finances on the well-being of the common man was hardly such as to call for appreciation.

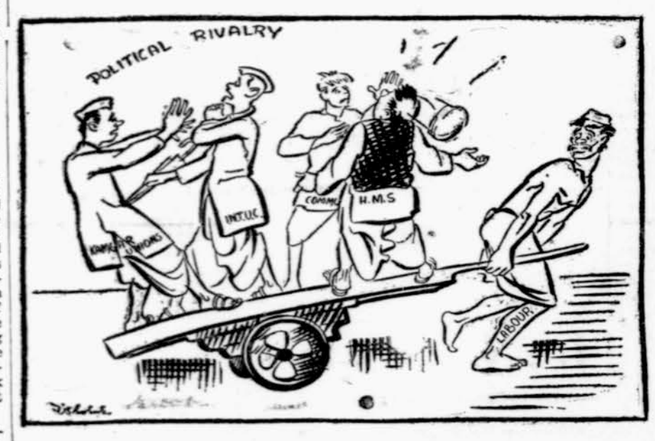
THE ESTIMATES for 1949-50 Budget as passed by the Legislature contained various measures for relief in direct taxes and were in supplementation of similar measures announced by the Government in October 1948 as part of anti-inflationary programme. Briefly they amounted to (a) abolition of capital gains tax, (b) reduction in income tax and super-tax in higher income brackets, and (c) abolition of export duties on oilseeds and vegetable products and reduction in import duties on raw materials. The proportion of taxes on income to total tax revenues, thus worked out at under 45 per cent as compared with 51 per cent proposed in 1948-49 Budget estimates, and 60 per cent in the revised estimates of 1947-48 Interim Budget. New taxes designed to wipe out the anticipated deficit took the form mainly of an increase in postal rates, in duties on articles of luxury and in excise duty on cloth.

In the tradition of earlier budgets this one was balanced on revenue account but contained a deficit of Rs. 134 crores on capital account. Grants to provinces for development and advances to Provincial Governments was as much as Rs. 85 crores being the highest appropriation for the purpose proposed in any previous budget. The capital budget estimates included fresh loans of Rs. 85 crores. Considering however the state of the security market and previous experience of the Government it is hardly likely that this modest estimate would be fulfilled. In any case the estimate is more realistic unlike the highly optimistic estimate of the previous budget.

How far will Dr. John Matthai's first budget succeed in stimulating output and bringing down prices? Although the budget makes substantial concessions to industrialists in line with Government policy, in the present depressed state of business confidence it is difficult to foresee a very marked response. Secondly it is easily forgotten that the only sure way of countering inflation is to raise productivity and the Budget makes no reference to this vital problem. Indeed most of the discussion in economic matters in this country and the measures to relieve the distress ignore this problem altogether. We should aim at measures intended to raise the efficiency of our existing productive resources for countering inflation rather than adding to them, though the latter course would undoubtedly increase supplies in the long run but, would still be powerless to prevent an inflationary upsurge of prices. From this point of view the relief given in taxation or the scheme of fresh undertakings of industrial plants by the Government contained in the Budget are wide of the mark.

Again the lack of a settled policy regarding imports and exports and the drift with each breeze on our foreign exchange resources, has considerably handicapped the business community and foreign trade has been reduced to a gamble. The result for the budget is no less disastrous as the estimates of revenue and expenditure are blown up sky-high, as proved from the revised accounts of 1948-49 budget.

NOW the other side of the medal. We must concede that our National Government had inordinately difficult tasks to face right at the start of its career. The reverberations of the Partition muddle were still fresh when the Hyderabad and Kashmir issues burst upon the country. The influx of refugees, deficient food supply, famines, draughts and floods during the last year were problems for which the National Government could hardly be blamed. The mistake of decontrol in November 1947 also took its toll. Nevertheless, the expectations which the Nehru Government had raised remained largely unfulfilled.



Keep Politics Away From Trade Unions

BY S. H. JHABVALA

NO STICK is bad enough today in India to beat Labour with. Labour is the cynosure of the eyes of the Government. Labour is a much-maligned factor in the desultory computations of Capital. Labour is a wavering pawn on the political chessboard of varying gamesters who have their eye more on self-power than on real economic benefits to the working-classes. Unions have sprung up, temporary, mushroom, exhaling more life than inhaling vigour. There are self-conducting Unions, there are Party-dominated Unions, there are piously constitutional Unions, there are bubbles drifting on the horizon, and there are grim idealists or hardened realists.

Add to all this mischievous quandary, there are the Labour Federations and there are also the Labour Congress, each adumbrating to itself the absurd glory of a large membership, larger than the other has; that is all the qualification of banal rivalries. Workers only need to be dazzled by the magnitude of their parent organisations. An added membership, enhanced subscriptions, are all that materially matter. The tragedy heightens when groups and parties begin to assimilate their differences on some obviously harmonious lines, meeting and than dispersing only to find larger disharmonies, embitterments, and final open plottings to throw each other overboard, each one partially succeeding in its malicious ambition.

Labour manifests itself at its best in Disunity at every calculable step, rather than in a progressively advance towards its destined goal, for which at no time were prospects fairer than now. What is basically wrong with Unionism owes its origin to Government, who permit the entitlement of a Union to any workers' organisation that has on its rolls only seven members of the Trade. It is the heritage of the past that has played out its poisonous existence, and it cannot stand the candour of the present, except with peril to the labour reputation of the Congress Government.

I emphasise that if Labour is desired to be soundly organised, barring the venomous part of it, the short few must be lengthened into the long many based on a percentage system—say, a work-shop of a thousand can never apply for registration of its Union unless a reasonable percentage of conscious workers in the work-shop combine together under a common salient purpose, on the basis of an acceptable model constitution to fulfil their economic amelioration by methods acknowledged to be current in all democratic countries of the civilised world. Looking to the exigencies of the present I cannot refrain from imposing the obligation of no less than 25 per cent of the total membership of the factory to be eligible for Registration, the union-consciousness of workers having certainly advanced since the obligation of a seven members' sigably fair percentage at the outset nature was laid down. A reasonwill vouchsafe for soundness of ideological purpose and a declared willingness on the part of the workshop as a whole to form a union.

No Outsiders

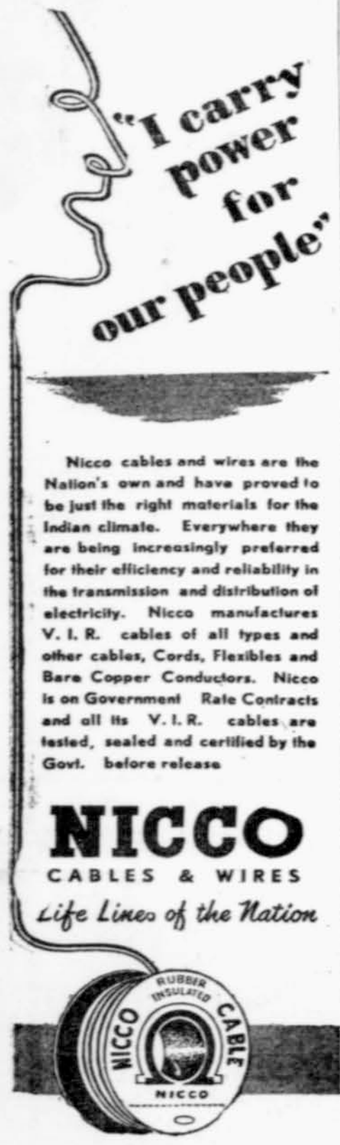
THE enforcement of this percentage rule for Registration will again be useless without the more radical and the essential qualification stipulating that the Board of Office-Bearers should be only the workers themselves, which is a criterion not only of good faith in unionism but also a prerequisite of sound conduct of the workers' organisation for purely economic benefits. Not that Trade Unionism has not, nor should they have a political outlook in their own field of active progress, but that the politics of a Trade Union is always determined by the members defining their policy individually or collectively in their relation to the things economic and political prevalent in the country. Unlike as at present, the members will learn to assert their own politics, which I am inclined to believe to-day leans towards support to the present Government, but which is unconsciously wooed away by unprincipled tub-thumpings of a few organised parties.

But what is happening today? The Socialist Party openly forms Unions under its own auspices, the Communist Party commenced this practice rather surreptitiously. The Indian National Trade Union Congress sails across the turbid waters under the shadows of the Congress. The diverse classes and categories of workers cannot be leavened into one common purpose, into one common good or one common struggle. There is no defensive clause in the whole vocabulary of Labour legislation which protects the workers against exploitation for political ends.

Public Tame

PUBLIC OPINION is too tame in our country to oppose political guardianships of Labour in general. A government prospers on the disunities of its people. In a particular Union I conducted for years and which I later entrusted to the charge of its members to run it themselves a partyman smoothly crept in; but he broke it into two on ideological grounds. The members stood to lose at every step in their grievances. I was called upon to repair the wrong done by the political adventurer. During my animadversions with the Government office I was surprised to find that the highest of them feel that if the two groups split again into four it would certainly give Government restful ease.

The management of Union's for political ends has resulted in sham fights between rival groups of the Communists and Socialists, with the Congress orthodox group on the other side. Have the balances of economic life of workers been scrupulously maintained to incite no strike? — have the much-vaunted standards of life been raised to replace the levels of the past with the philosophy of modernity? —has the production of the country been in keeping with the increased percentages of Allowances given?— Answers to these and similar other questions will unfold a chapter of disappointment and were it not for the inherent characteristic of docility in the Indian worker and abiding trust in the ruling powers both of this earth and their country, the whole class as such would throw out of gear the economic machinery of the State.



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My dear Dr. Atalrai,
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Dear Dr. Atalrai,
In connection with your **REJUVENATION** treatment to me, allow me to pass a word of extreme gratitude towards your goodself. I had absolutely no hope that the miserable life I was in would turn to normal which I have acquired beyond the shadow of doubt. But I thank God and that worthy friend who recommended your name to me. It is you who made me fit for married life. It is you who saved me from disgrace, saved my life and enabled me to see the happy days. It is you who did everything to satisfy me in every respect. I will never forget your inspiring hopes given to me and the expressions of confidence towards realisation of a happy married life. Hence, I cannot for a moment refrain from passing a thousand vote of thanks to you and your marvellous treatment. May God bless you. **MOHAMEDAN PROPRIETOR.**

Dear Dr. Atalrai,
I am sure you have not forgotten me, your old patient. I hope you remember that I used to come to you and cry over my condition and had requested you to kindly make me successful and fit for married life. I am so thankful to you that I cannot express my gratitude through the agency of the pen. Although I had taken your treatment about 12 months back I did not write a word of gratitude within that time because my second desire was also about to be fulfilled that I am blessed with a child. I owe this to you and I am highly grateful to you because you have made me so. **UPCOUNTRY**

Dear Dr. Atalrai,
I have immense pleasure in testifying to your ability and zeal with which you gave me the treatment. I had not little confidence in your treatment in the beginning, but as I underwent your short and almost miraculous treatment I was amazed at its success. Although I am 54 I feel like 25 years young. I am glad to say I am enjoying sound health and I am full of happiness in life. **ANGLO-INDIAN.**

GRATITUDE
I am exceedingly happy and my mind leaps with ecstasy when I write these few words to express my gratitude towards Dr. Atalrai and really to say the truth any amount of eulogy cannot compensate the service rendered by him. His knowledge of diagnosing the disease is wonderful and I can only say that his methods of treatment for **REJUVENATION** are far excelled and superior. Now I can say without the least hesitation that his method of treatment is more than satisfactory. He takes such interest in his patients that I cannot help recommending him to anyone desiring perfect health with the restoration of lost **STRENGTH, VITALITY and VIGOUR.** **PARSEE.**

Dear Doctor Sahib,
I was quite hopeless but your wonderful treatment for only 4 days brought in me a marvellous improvement and hope. Due to my ill-luck I had to leave your place soon after and discontinue your treatment. I long for the day I would again come to you. Your words, you will remember, Dr. Atalrai, are true and still ringing in my ears with high hopes and I need your sympathy and advice. I will remain grateful to you all my life. UPCOUNTRY

Dear Sir,
I am an officer of a H.M.S. Naval Ship which anchored at Karachi Harbour for a few days. During my stay I happened to take **REJUVENATION treatment** of Dr. Atalrai. Although I am English-born and have spent years of life there I can definitely say that his method of treatment excels even those of some of the best physicians of England in that line. Dr. Atalrai's treatment is really wonderful and satisfactory in every respect. It seems some invisible forces, as it were, are working behind him. I am leaving the shores of Karachi with a happy mind, full of gratitude towards the worthy doctor whom I wish every success in life. While bidding him farewell I state that I shall remember him for ever and speak to my friends and relations everywhere about his marvellous treatment. **EUROPEAN.**

Dear Dr. Atalrai,
It gives me immense pleasure to have the opportunity of writing a few words of praise in respect of your really wonderful treatment for **VITALITY** which I can daresay without any exaggeration, changes any patient's miserable life to that of a happy individual enjoying perfect health. Undoubtedly your healing powers are almost like spiritual and your powerful suggestions have worked marvellously in my requirements. I am so fully satisfied with your treatment in every respect that every thought emanating from my mind at this moment goes towards eulogizing your method of treatment. **GOVT. OFFICER.**

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DECLINE IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE THE REASON WHY

India which had a favourable balance of trade with America is now facing a dollar deficit with no prospects of wiping out in the near future. India cannot afford to have a deficit. What are the methods she should adopt to balance her trade? The author of this article traces the causes which have led to this state of affairs and suggests some remedies.

FREE India has been faced with an acute dollar shortage in the first two years of Independence. The dollar deficit in India's foreign trade in 1948-49 is estimated at 217 million dollars. India's foreign trade has shown a deficit not only with the dollar area but with all the countries taken together including Pakistan.

With imports and exports at Rs. 583 crores and Rs. 423 crores respectively in 1948-49 the deficit in sea-borne trade amounted to Rs. 160 crores. In addition to this there was a deficit of more than Rs. 35 crores in land trade with Pikistan. There has thus been a trade deficit of over Rs. 200 crores. The dollar deficit, is, therefore, in line with the deficit in trade with all the other countries but with the difference that while the Government found it easier to meet the deficit with sterling area countries the dollar deficit caused a greater difficulty.

As a matter of fact, India's dollar deficit is in line with the dollar deficit of all the British Commonwealth countries taken together. The problem must be viewed in this broader perspective to find a satisfactory solution for it. The gold and dollars deficit of all the countries in the sterling area amounted to £226 million in 1946, £1,024 million in 1947, £423 million in 1948 and £239 million in the first half of 1949. The only difference between India and other countries in the sterling area is that while the condition in India has still further deteriorated in 1948 and 1949 as compared to 1947 the condition in the other sterling area countries improved in the past 1 1/2 years as compared to 1947.

The Cause

IN THE CASE of India the chief cause of the dollar deficit is our dependence upon the U.S.A. and other dollar area countries for foodstuffs and machinery and our inability to increase exports to these countries partly because of the scarcity of export articles caused by partition of India and other causes and partly by the high prices of Indian export goods which have reduced their demand in the American market. In order to remove the trade deficit with dollar countries it would be necessary to increase India's exports to these countries and to reduce our imports from them. In the short period the dollar deficit can be covered by other devices but in the long period the only ultimate solution is to increase exports and reduce imports. We will presently see how it can be done.

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers's Conference in London recently considered this problem of dollar shortage for all the countries in the Commonwealth put together. In the past, the dollar deficit, which in the preceding 3 1/2 years aggregated to £1,912 million, was met by drawing upan the American and Canadian credits, by expotting South African gold to the U.S.A., by borrowing from the International Monetary Fund, by using the Marshall Aidfi and by reducing the dollar reserve of the Commonwealth countries. The central dollar reserve declined to £500 million considered safe for

tion on 30th June 1949 as against a minimum of £500 million considered safe for this purpose. This caused a nervousness in Great Britain.

The solution to this difficulty has been found by agreeing to reduce dollar shortage so far as India is con- **the imports from the dollar area comprising the U.S.A., Canada, Newfoundland, and countries in Central America by nearly 25 per cent from a total of 2,717 million dollars in 1948 to 2,000 million dollars in 1949. The U.K. will reduce its imports from the dollar are by £100 million in 1949. The other Commonwealth countries including India have agreed to make a similar cut.**

India's Prcblem

THE IMMEDIATE problem of dollar shortage so far as India is concerned has been met by admitting India to the "dollar pool" with all the liabilities and advantages pertaining to it. India has agreed to cut down her imports from the dollar area by 25 per cent in 1949 and to increase her exports to this area as much as possible. This is expected to reduce the dollar deficit in 1949 to a level of 140 to 150 millions dollars as against nearly 217 million dollars in 1948. Under the Sterling Balances Agreement concluded in June 1948 only a sum of £15 millin i.e. nearly 60 million dollars was made available to India for free multilateral convertibility. This proved completely insufficient to meet the huge dollar deficit It therefore became necessary for the Government of India to borrow a sum of nearly 100 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund and take a dollar overdraft from the British Government which on June 30, 1949 amounted to 84 million dollars. With this overdraft and the disinclination of the International Monetary Fund to advance us another sum of 100 million dollars for 1949 it would have been exceedingly difficult for the Government of India to meet the accumulating dollar deficit. The temporary problem has been solved by India again becoming a member of the "dollar pool". This have the effect of allowing India to draw on the Central Dollar Reserves to the full extent of her dollar deficit in 1949 with the only condition that imports from the dollar area in 1949 should be cut down to 75 per cent of the 1948 level and efforts should be made to increase the exports of Indian good to the dollar area so as to increase the dollar earnings of the pool.

It is expecte dthat the deficit in 1949 would not exceed 150 million dollars but there will be no difficulty even if the deficit exceeds this figure. Moreover, the British Government have agreed to waive their claim to 84 million dollars which we overdrew to be repaid in dollars but would be in 1948-49. This sum will not have adjusted to our sterling balances. During the war period India was a loser by remaining a member of the dollar pool as our earnings in dollars were more than our expenditure ih dollars. But now, since we are faced with a dollar deficit which does not show early signs of being overcome, it would be in our interests to remain in the dollar pool.

Lcng-Term Adjustments

BUT in order to make the temporary arrangement successful and in order to correct our dollar deficit permenently it is necessary to make long period adjustments in our trade with the dollar area. It is necessary to cut down imports and increase exports to the dollar area on a permanent basis atleast so long as the present crisis lasts. We depend upon the dollar area for imports of machinery immediately although such a course might delay the industriallization of India and might postpone the renewal and renovation of plant and machineryy. In order to maintain stability in our foreign trade at the present time we will have to be satisfied with a slower rate of economic progress. But reduction in the imports of foodgrains will cause greater difficulty. This would be possible only if an alternative source of supply is available in Australia or some other sterling area country. No matter how desirable it may be to reduce dollar imports it is not possible to reduce imports of foodgrains from the dollar area without finding an alternative source of supply. India is planning to be self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951 but till then our dependence on imported foodgrains is inevitable.

It should be perfectly possible to eliminate the imports of luxury and consumer goods from the dollars area. The Government of India made a blunder in liberalising the Open General Licence under which all sorts of imports were made possible thus forcing such a huge trade deficit on India. The Open General Licence was tightened in May 1949 when the old O.G.L. No. XI was replaced by a more restricted O.G.L. XV. The scope of this Open General Licence has still further been restricted and it is to be hoped that it would enable the imports of useless articles to be altogether eliminated. The Government of India are planning to prepare a trede budget which will have the object of cutting down imports from the dollar area by nearly 25 per cent in 1949.

Increasing Exports

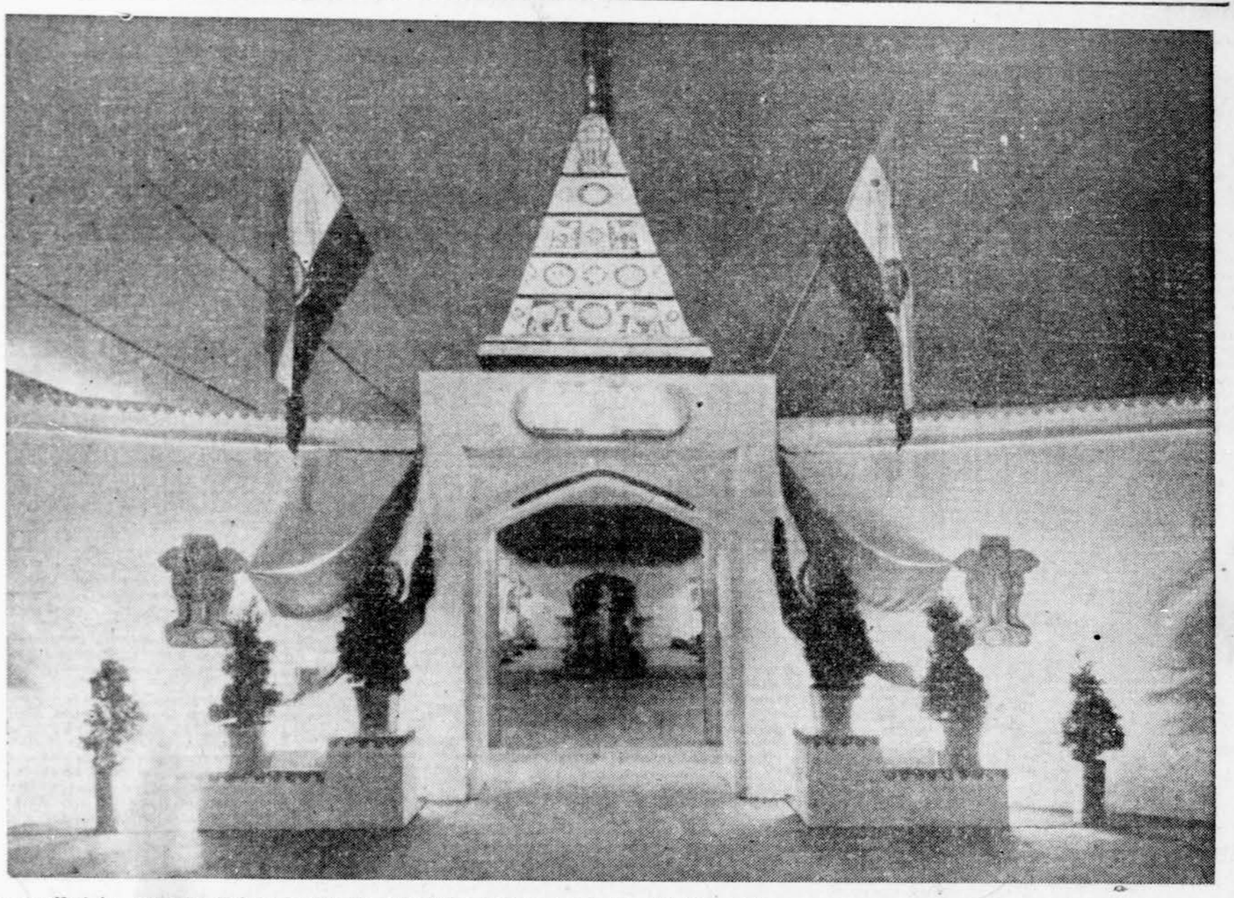
THE PROBLEM of increasing India's export to the dollar area will offer more difficulty. It is possible to increase the exports of Indian tea, raw and manufactured jute, oilseeds, hides and skins, mica and manganese to the dollar area. There are a number of difficulties in increasing the exports. But with goodwill on the part of all concerned these difficulties can probably be overcome. The prices of Indian tea, jute goods, oilseeds etc. are much too high and this reduces the competitive power and sales of these goods in these markets. It is of the utmost importance to bring down the prices of export commodities to be able to increase their exports. In reducing prices three vital steps will have to be taken. One cause of high prices is the high raw material prices and high labour cost per unit of output. The prices of raw materials in India are too high relatively to the prices of the manufactured goods. These prices will have to be brought down to reduce the prices of export goods. Wages of labour including dearness and food allowances have increased from 2 1/2 to 2| 23/4 times over prewar levels during the past few years. This rise in wages is fully justified by the high costs of living.

Sales Tax High

THE PRICES of export goods have also increased because the provincial Governments have levied high sales teaxes on industrial raw materials and on articles of export. The Central Government levies export duties. All these uncalled for taxes increase the prices of these goods Not much harm was done so long as there was a sellers' market. But with the return of a buyers' market these taxes and duties will have to be altogether removed or very considerably reduced. The Provincial Governments will have to agree to exempt industrial raw materials and export articles from the general sales tax altogether. The Central Government have already removed the export duty on oil and oil-seeds and cotton cloth and yarn. The other export duties will have to be considerably reduced to give the producers and exporters a fair chance to develop markets in the dollar area.

Apart from price, the most important consideration in expanding our exports to the dollar area is of controlling the quality of Indian goods. Indian producers do not spend enough time and money on studying American tastes and on supplying goods of the right quality. These matters and the little formalities about the correct preparation and presentation of all papers play a very important role in determining the volume of trade. The Indian producers should take good care of all these matters.

An increase in exports is possible only if we succeed in increasing our production. It is possible that even at existing levels a larger amount may be exported at the cost of the home market. But that would create further scarcity in India thus making matters worse. It is perfectly possible to increase industrial production in India which in most commodities is still considerably below the installed capacity. In the first half of 1949 the output of most commodities except cotton cloth, soda ash and a few others, has increased over 1948 levels. With proper effort on the part of the Government and millowners it is possible to increase the output of manufactured goods. If this is done it would be quite possible to increase India's exports to the dollar area.



In an effort to promote India's exports, the Exhibition Directorate in the Ministry of Commerce has participated in the many international fairs, revived at the end of the war. These have helped in familiarising foreign traders with Indian products. Special mention must be made, in this connection, to the Indian Trade Exhibition held in Singapore in February 1948. Picture shows the entrance of the Indian pavillionat the Canadian National Exhibition held in Torento in 1948.

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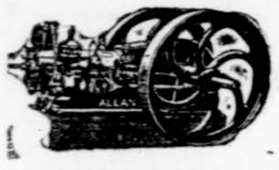

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CC	19/21	340	24"	11"	1	60"	6½"	37
DC	25/27	320	27"	12"	1	63"	7"	52
EC	32/35	290	33"	13"	1	69"	7"	63
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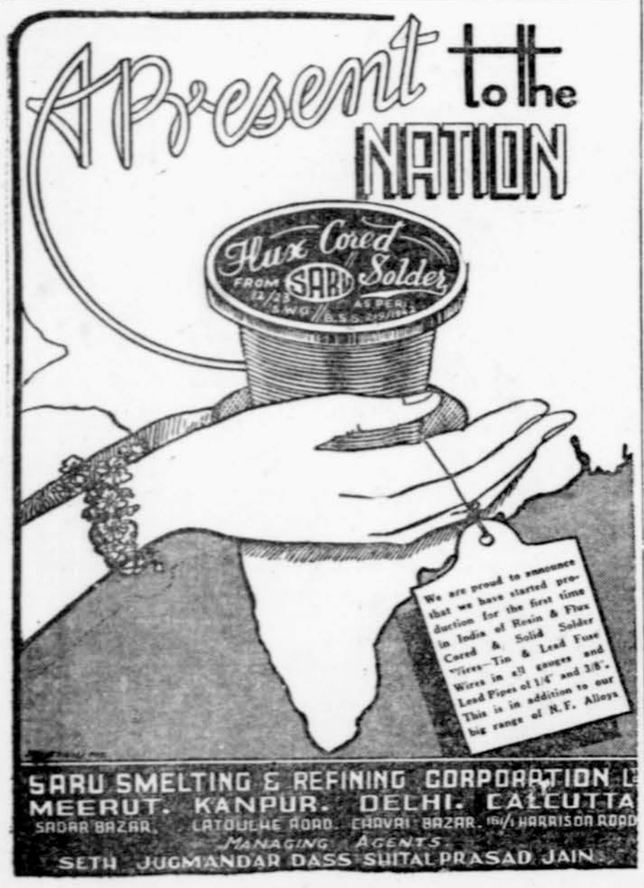
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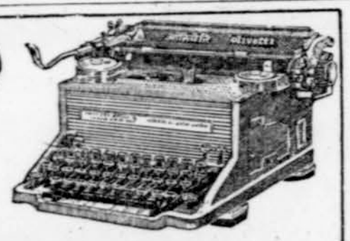

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Has Free India Fulfilled

GANDHIJI'S DREAMS

is the question which many people will ask on the third anniversary of India's freedom. On many fields, the Government of India, guided by Nehru and Patel, have stood up to their task with remarkable fortitude. We have weathered the storm created by the partition and the great migration; the tiny spots that disfigured the map of India have been cleared; on the international field our stock stands high. But on the domestic front there are many problems clamouring for solution. Prices are soaring; food is not enough and housing plans are mostly in the blue-print stage.....

BY "NISHPAKSHAVADI"

A Balance Sheet

MAHATMA GANDHI, the Father of the Nation and the Architect of our Independence said in the early thirties, when India was struggling for her Independence: "I want the substance of Independence, 'Poorna Swaraji' no matter by what term you call it."

To Mahatma Gandhi independence or "Poorna Swaraj" meant the complete emancipation of the masses, whom he rightly described as 'Daridra Narayana'.

The Touchstone

TODAY we are celebrating the second anniversary of our non-violent victory over the might of the British Empire and the winning of our national freedom. We owe it as a duty to Mahatma Gandhi the Architect of our independence and the Father of the Nation, and to ourselves, to turn the searchlight inward and see whether we have deserved the independence that Mahatma Gandhi has secured for us and whether we have achieved that Independence which Mahatma Gandhi longed for and for which he sacrificed his whole life.

Our Government under the dominating leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has achieved many remarkable things during the short space of two years; but it has in the opinion of many equally failed to come up to Mahatma Gandhi's expectations in the matter of emancipating the masses.

Our Government is a victim of post-war conditions, common to all countries the world over. Added to that we have had our own run of domestic misfortunes, caused by the partition of India and the transplantation of millions of our erstwhile countrymen and women, root and branch, from Pakistan into India. On top of this we had an unkind nature punishing us.

Our Leaders rose to the occasion. They effectively handled the refugee problem and in spite of all that is said against the Government, within a short space of a few months, they brought over from Pakistan nearly seven million men, women and children, completely rooted from their moorings and in ninety per cent of the cases, with everything lost.

The settlement of these people, no doubt, has taken a long time and will continue to occupy the attention of the Government for a long time yet. This has been the cause of heart-burnings and criticisms, but in a review like this, it is necessary to look at this great and unnatural migration in history, in an impersonal and objective manner. An impartial observer cannot but give full marks to our Government for the effective and speedy manner in which they have tackled this most baffling and difficult problem.

* * *

The States

NEXT in importance comes the supreme act of statesmanship displayed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his handling of the problem of the Indian States. The Indian States had always been a thorn on the side of progressive forces in India fighting for freedom. It was feared that they might prove an obstacle in the way of consolidation of the newly won freedom and might become pockets of disintegration.

But Sardar Patel wrought a remarkable revolution—a bloodless one at that—in the six-hundred odd Indian States and principalities, almost as if it were by a stroke of the pen, by tactfully handling the Princes. He recast the map of India by integrating the erstwhile semi-independent States and principalities into the secular democratic union of India.

On the spectacular side our Governments have abolished Zamindaris; pursued Mahatma Gandhi's policy of prohibition at a great cost to the Public Exchequer and introduced many other ameliorative pieces of legislation, the effects of which will be apparent only as time passes on.

On the industrial front much planning has been done but implementation of the plans has been held up for want of capital goods. Capital goods are lacking because we are short of the Almighty Dollar.

Economic Front

ON THE ECONOMIC front, we had the heritage of British rule, with the sting of Liaquat Ali Khan's budget of 1947 still left. This Budget was cleverly conceived to strike at the root of our economic structure by frightening Capitalists, and it achieved its object to a large extent. It did incalculable damage to our credit within the country. Our stock market registered such non-stop downward slip that it assumed the proportions of the movements of an avalanche. Tata Deferreds which are an index of the confidence of the investing public which were quoted at Rs. 2,800 in 1946 went down and down till at last it reached Rs. 1,140 last month.

There have been one or two wrong steps in the matter of import and export policies of our Government and the results have been rather disastrous to our financial stability. Casual and thoughtless statements of our political leaders have also helped to drive the already shy capital further underground. What is the result? All our expectations of an industrial boom have been completely nullified and instead we have had a period of soaring prices and inflation, leading to uncertainty and to a certain extent ruination of many families.

The total loss for the investing public on a conservative estimate from the fall in the Stock Market runs to Crores of Rupees. Our Government, if it had wisely and systematically planned, could have prevented a great deal of this loss. Our policy on the economic front has been one of waiting on events and changing too frequently. The result has been that the Government has not been able to please either the capitalists or the consumers.

Labour Front

ON THE LABOUR FRONT, a large number of legislations which guarantee proper protection and safeguards for the working-class people has been passed. We have in this, attempted to pattern our labour standards on what prevails in western countries. No doubt, this is desirable and necessary but such amenities should reach not only the working classes in industrial cities, but the masses as a whole. Has this happened? It is doubted.

The general feeling in the country is that Government have neglected the vast mass of people of the middle-class, who form the backbone of the population. Their income has not kept pace with the steep rise in the cost of living. Their needs have naturally increased because of growing families while the industrial labourer gets four to five times his pre-war wages today, and the rich investors get anything between 10 to 15 per cent on their investments, the average middle-class people who form more than 80% of the population, have to adjust their economies on an income which is not very much about what it used to be in prewar days. Their cost of living has gone up more than four times.

Because of neglect they are rapidly becoming discontented and such discontent, no doubt, will provide fertile ground for extremists to exploit.

Government should, therefore, in their own interests and in the interests of stability and security, devote immediate attention to his class of people and their welfare.

Gandhiji's Answer

WE HAVE HAD Swaraj for two years but has it meant emancipation for our people? If Mahatma Gandhi were alive today, what would be his answer to this vital question?

Many people hold the view that his answer would be an emphatic 'NO. Food, shelter and clothing must occupy the highest priority in Government's programme in the next year if the discontent that is invisibly but surely growing among all classes of people is to be arrested.

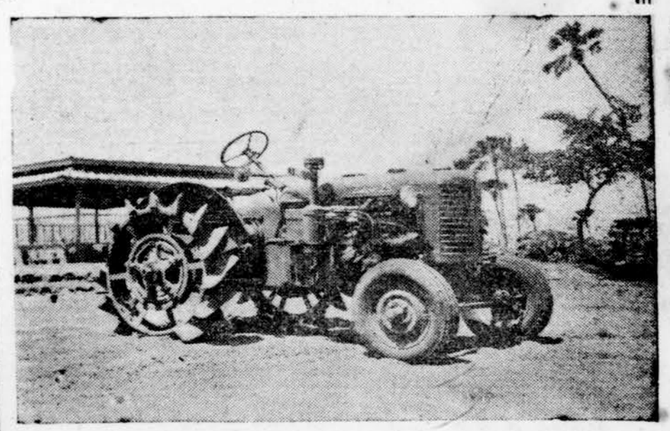
This can be done if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel assume full control of the situation and cut out all red tape, and say to the people: "We are determined to win the battle for more food, for shelter and for more clothes. We have won your freedom but today we have nothing to give you except blood, toil and sweat."

On a war-cry of 'blood, toil and sweat' by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Government can rally the whole country behind them and, as if it were by a metamorphosis, turn the present discontent to one of potential support of the people to the Government. The sand is running out rapidly: Let no time be lost.—(PTI Features).

(Copyright).

The Government of Free India was confronted with many problems, not the least important of which was aggressor's campaign of loot in Kashmir. Many Kashmiris had to leave their hearths and homes for the foe showed no mercy. Here is a group of refugees from Poonch being given a lift by the R.I.A.F.

THE *ZETOR*—25 TRACTOR.



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Mahatma's Portrait

The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, appearing on the next page, is the work of "Arya", a Madras artist. Bromide prints of the painting can be had from United Arts, Luz Corner, Mylapore, Madras at Rs. 3/- a copy.

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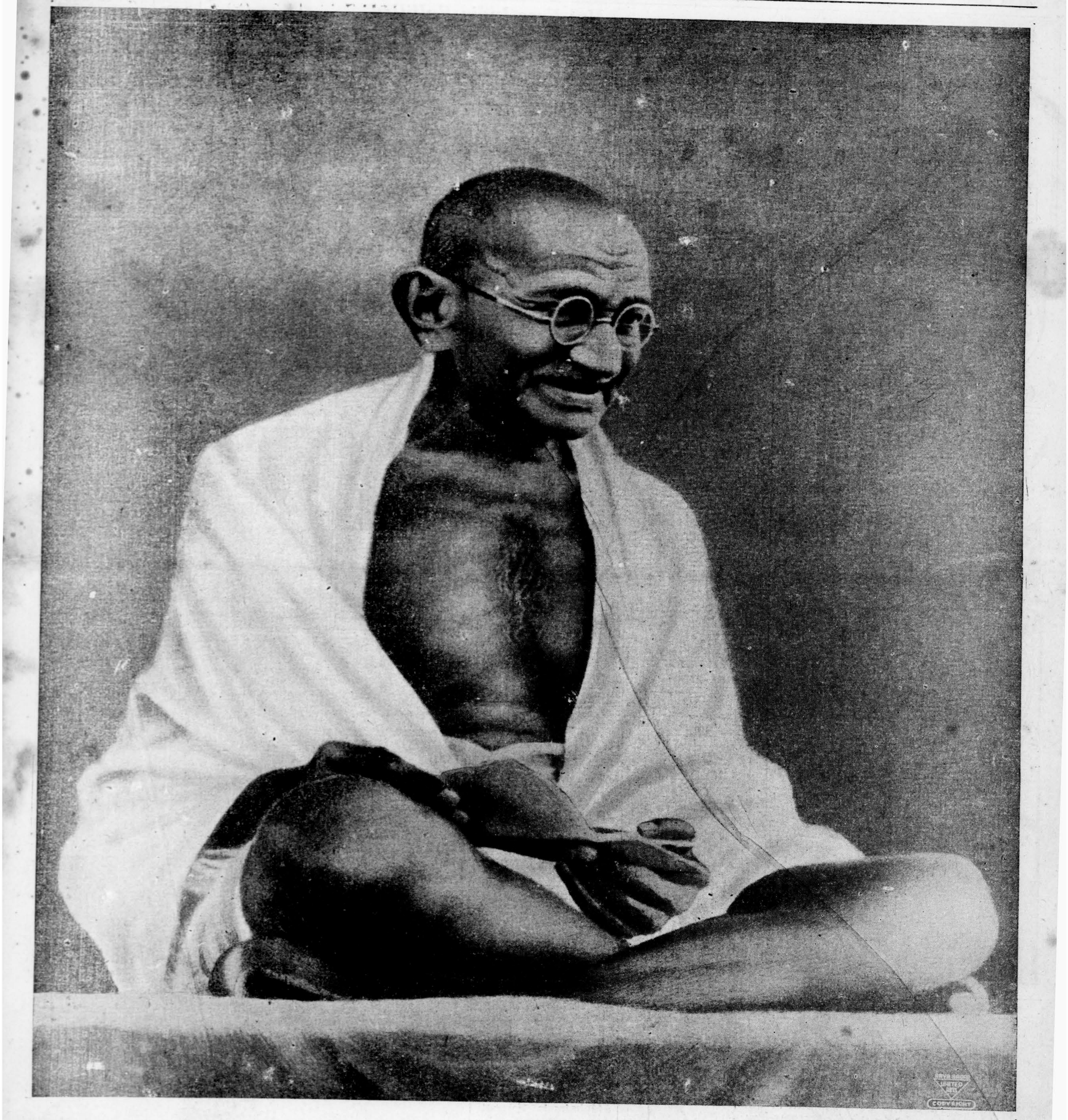

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